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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

ALEXIS.

Reception at New York.

SCENE IN THE BAY.

Address of Welcome.

GRAND DUKE'S REPLY.

Immense Procession

A GRAND OVATION.

Reviewing the Troops.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, November 21.—In the Stock Exchange this morning it was decided to close the building at one P. M. to allow the members and clerks belonging to military organizations to join in the procession in honor of Alexis.

PROCEEDING DOWN THE BAY.

The Mary Powell, with fully six hundred persons on board, including all the members of the Reception and Executive Committees of the Grand Duke, left her moorings at half-past eleven o'clock precisely, and steamed down the bay in view of the Russian and United States fleets, all the vessels of which presented a magnificent appearance, being decked with the colors of all nations from stem to stern. The upper bay was filled with steamers and sailing vessels, and the booming of cannon, blowing of whistles, and the dipping of colors gave the whole scene an animated appearance.

RECEIVING THE GRAND DUKE.

As the Mary Powell rounded the Battery she ran along side of the United States frigate Congress and took on board Rear Admiral Rowan and staff, and Captain Davenport, of the Congress. As these officers left the frigate the band on board the Powell played "Hail Columbia." The Powell then steamed up along side of the Russian frigate and sent Minister Catacazy and the Russian Consul General, Bodisco, and their Secretaries, who went on board the Svetlana to inform the Grand Duke that the Reception Committee awaited his arrival on board the Powell to tender to him the hospitalities of the city. The Duke accepted the invitation and immediately went on board the Powell, accompanied by Catacazy and the Consul General and others. He was received by General Asphinwall and the Executive Committee, who formed in line on the lower deck while the Duke passed through to the upper saloon. Arriving there, the Duke was received by the entire Committee, Major General John A. Dix delivering the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

"Your Royal Highness—The citizens of New York are glad to welcome you to the United States. We are glad to welcome one who represents his Imperial Highness, the Czar of Russia. We are glad to welcome a representative of a power for which we have so much respect, kind feeling and confidence. We are not so old as European nations, as our civilization dates back but one hundred years, but among our institutions and customs you will, no doubt, find many things to admire and carry back to your own country. We are glad you are here to carry back to his Imperial Highness, your father, the well wishes of this government. Again, I say, we welcome you to our shores."

THE GRAND DUKE'S REPLY.

The Grand Duke replied as follows:

"General Dix, Ladies and Gentlemen—I present my warmest thanks for the kind feelings to which, on behalf of the people of this great city, you have given expression. The feelings between the United States and Russia are strong as they are lasting, and never can be broken. I shall pass rapidly through New York, to pay my respects to the President of the United States, whose high character is greatly appreciated in Russia. But when I return to New York I shall take great pleasure in accepting the kind hospitality which has been so generously extended to me, I thank you heartily."

RECEPTION ON THE BOAT.

A line was then formed in the upper saloon from end to end, the Grand Duke taking his station at the stern end of the boat to receive the guests, who were introduced to him by Mr. Henry Clews.

THE LANDING.

The Powell then steamed down the bay as far as the Narrows, and then turned to proceed to the Battery, where the Grand Duke landed and was received by General Shaler and escorted to his carriage, when the military procession immediately started.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was headed by Superintendent Kelso, Inspector Dilks and a force of police to clear the way. Immediately after rode Major General Shaler and staff, followed by the Nineteenth Regiment from Poughkeepsie. The carriage containing the Grand Duke came next, and was an object of the greatest interest. Following the carriage of the Grand Duke was a long line of carriages containing Admiral Possiet, Rear Admiral Rowan, members of the Reception Committee and the Prince's suite. After the carriages the Twelfth Regiment marched in columns of companies as the rear escort, the Eleventh, Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments forming a special escort, not falling in line until the head of the procession arrived at Leonard street. When the Grand Duke and escort reached Leonard street, the Seventy-fourth regiment, preceded by a battalion of police, fell into line at the head of the procession, while the Twenty-second and Eleventh regiments fell in on either side of the Grand Duke's carriage as a guard of honor.

When the order for the whole procession to move was given and the entire line was formed in column, there were at least ten thousand. As the Grand Duke passed, each band took up in its turn the Russian National anthem, beginning at the left of the line and continuing to the extreme right.

The ride of the Prince from the Battery to Union Square was

ONE CONTINUAL OVATION.

Cheer rose upon cheer, and a sea of handkerchiefs fluttered from delicate fingers. The shout that was taken up at the Battery was rolled in one huge volume to the Clarendon Hotel, and the repeated bows of the Prince and his smiling face showed that he keenly appreciated the great honors showered upon him.

As the Grand Duke passed the Equitable Building, the group of statuary recently placed over the entrance was unveiled.

THE TRINITY CHIMES

began to ring in his honor as the carriage containing him came in sight. The Astor House was perfectly alive with ladies and gentlemen, who waved handkerchiefs and made a goodly show of hands as the ducal carriage passed. This was repeated at every hotel along the route from City Hall to Union Square. The balconies of the Grand, Central, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas and other hotels were thronged with people, whose shouts of

HEARTY WELCOME

Never seemed to cease. The regiments too came in for their share of applause and commendation.

Alexis certainly received such an ovation as no man on earth ever received before from New Yorkers between the Battery and Union Square. As the procession arrived at the grand stand at Union Square the ladies and gentlemen rose *en masse* and gave Alexis a perfect

STORM OF APPLAUSE.

To this he responded with genuine feeling, and rising in his carriage, he took off his chapeau and bowed right and left.

AT THE CLARENDON HOTEL.

The head of the procession soon reached the Clarendon Hotel, and space having been made for the Duke, he alighed and bowed.

REVIEWING THE TROOPS.

A few minutes afterwards he came out on the balcony, accompanied by his staff, and reviewed the troops marching abreast by companies, each regiment presenting arms as it came under the balcony.

TO BE SERENADED.

The Ninth Regiment band of one hundred pieces, led by Carl Bergmann, will serenade the Grand Duke in front of the Clarendon Hotel at eleven o'clock to-night.

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

To-morrow the Grand Duke will go to Washington to pay his respect to the President of the United States. The New Jersey Railroad Company have two splendid drawing room cars in their depot, which they will tender the Duke and his suite for the trip.

SPENDING THE EVENING.

Alexis attended the Russian Church at five o'clock, and at six dined with Minister Catacazy and his staff, with whom he spent most of the evening in conversation.

THE SERENADE.

At half-past eleven the Ninth Regiment Band serenaded the Grand Duke. Over 5,000 people assembled. Alexis, attended by his suite, presented himself on the balcony and was enthusiastically received. The Grand Duke bowed repeatedly in response to the cheers of the crowd. Among the selections played by the band was the Russian National hymn.

THE ERIE KING PRESENTED.

After the serenade Colonel Fisk was presented to the Grand Duke, and offered him the freedom of all he possessed on the American continent.

GRAND BALL.

A grand ball is fixed for Wednesday, November 29.

TITUSVILLE.

Fearful Catastrophe.

FALL OF A HOUSE.

One Life Lost.

NARROW ESCAPES.

The Cause of the Accident.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., November 21.—Monday night between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock the people of Titusville were startled by a roaring, crashing noise, which continued for some time. It was soon ascertained that the roof of the new Roberts block, next to the Parshall House, on Spring street, had fallen in, and that a portion of the walls had tumbled down. A portion of the brick and timber fell on and crushed in the roof of the adjoining building, occupied by Mr. J. H. Whalon as a store and residence. Mr. Ballantine and wife had rooms in the third story of this building, and were in bed at the time the accident occurred. They were both carried along down to the second floor with the falling rubbish, and effected their escape through a window from the building, both receiving injuries. They were taken down a ladder from the second story window, and were taken to the Parshall House.

At the time the accident occurred the little girl and the little boy had retired, the boy sleeping in a crib in the bed room Mr. Whalon was writing at his desk, and Mrs. Whalon had gone down into the store to tell him it was time to retire. She sat down to lay off her shoes, and just at that moment the crash came, and the building began to fall in. Mr. Whalon started to get out of the front door, and his wife followed him. He turned back, his wife turning also, to get him to leave. He jumped out the front door, and his wife was caught between two scantlings, from which she extricated herself, and hearing her little boy wailing out, "Mamma, mamma," started to go toward where she supposed him to be, and was rescued from one of the windows by the assistance of outsider. While she was held fast between the two scantlings, a lamp exploded close to her, the blaze of which she succeeded in quenching with her feet. By this time a large number of people had gathered around the building, and when it became known that Mrs. Whalon and little Lord Freddie had been buried in the ruins, the excitement became intense. The agony of the poor heart-broken parents was most distressing to witness. They had been taken into the house of a neighbor. Fortunately their little girl, about ten years of age, had gone to the house of Mr. Hill on an errand, and was to stop there all night. Had she been at home, she, too, would undoubtedly have been buried in the ruins.

Mr. W. F. Hoover was one of the first in the building. He made his way into the rear of the store, and got down through debris, and distinctly heard the servant girl by her screams, which were heart rending to hear. A fire was blazing up from the ruins at the time. He had to pass the blaze to reach the spot where the servant girl was. He put this fire out and assisted the girl in escaping from the building. The girl was somewhat injured about the head and in one of her limbs.

Willing hands were immediately engaged in removing the debris to find the boy, dead or alive. After an hour's hard labor the lifeless body of what a short time before had been a bright, prattling boy, the pride and joy of his fond parents, was taken out from the ruins. The body was taken into the furniture store of Russ & Davidson, where it was examined by Dr. Bailey. No limbs were broken. The poor little fellow had died from suffocation, and must have suffered intensely. Late last night Mr. and Mrs. Whalon and their little girl were taken to Mrs. Hoover's. The scene at these stricken parents cannot be described. Mrs. Whalon's condition was very critical. She was attended by Dr. Bailey. The father was almost completely prostrated by his great grief.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT

is accounted for upon various theories. But it seems not improbable that the falling of the upper portion of the building may, in part at least, occasioned by laying the brick in freezing weather, with a heavy rain upon the work while already green.

INCIDENT.

A small two-story wooden building in the rear of the Parshall House, close to the south end of the Roberts block, used for sleeping apartments by the female servants of the hotel, had a portion of its roof broken in by falling timbers and debris. Fortunately there was only one female in the building at the time, and she escaped without serious injury.

In an alcove of the billiard hall of the Parshall House, adjoining the Roberts block, a window was broken through, leaving an opening the size of the frame. But it is no respect shattered or injured any other portion of the walls of the Parshall House building.

Mr. Ballentine says that he was in a sound sleep when the crash commenced. His wife spoke to him, and in an instant he realized what the matter was, and told his wife to lie perfectly still, thinking it safer to keep to the bed, as it was sinking with the rest of the building. But when he saw a fire not far off from him, realizing their danger of being smothered, he sprang over, or through the debris, and by furiously whipping the fire with an old coat, succeeded in extinguishing it. He next heard his wife calling to him that something was choking her to death. Rushing back, he found a bureau had fallen over upon her. This by great effort he succeeded in moving, and making a hole through the fallen ceiling, he dragged his wife out to the window upon the street, where she was taken down by men standing outside.

CLEVELAND.

Horrible Tragedy.

CLEVELAND, November 21.—John S. Swerg, a mulatto, who resides at No. 24 Cedar street, was found dead in a back room this forenoon, with his head terribly battered with a hammer and a soldering iron thrust down his throat. Blood was scattered all over the walls and floor, his clothing torn, and other indications of a desperate struggle. His trunks were all broken open and rifled, and the house in general disorder. Swerg was a widower, living alone, and kept a small tin shop in the front part of the dwelling

OBERLIN.

Congregational Council.

OBERLIN, O., November 21.—The Council assembled as usual this morning, commencing the sixth and last day of its session with the customary devotional exercises, which were conducted by Rev. G. F. Magown.

After the reading of somewhat lengthy minutes of Monday's session, and the transaction of other preliminary business, Rev. W. W. Barrows, of Boston, gave an account of the workings and the object of the Congregational Publishing House of that city, appealing to all the churches to aid the society by contributions and patronage, in the prosecution of its work of charitable distribution of religious literature in sections where it is needed, and to assist in the organization of churches and Sabbath-schools.

Rev. Mr. Dwinnel, chairman of the committee to which was referred the paper on the relations of churches to colleges, brought up the resolutions presented yesterday, but were not acted upon.

Mr. Dwinnel presented the condition and needs of the Pacific Seminary at Oakland, California, and asked for it such support as would enable it to carry on its work. The resolutions were adopted.

The committee to which had been referred the subject of the crippled churches of Chicago, presented a resolution declaring that not only the church of which Mr. Chamberlain was pastor, but also other churches of the same denomination and the Theological Seminary need assistance and support. This was also adopted.

The committee appointed to present a paper expressing the sense of the Council on the Washington Treaty, presented a resolution approving the course pursued by the United States and Great Britain, and recommending to the National Council of the Congregational Church that steps be taken to secure, if possible, a system of arbitration between the Christian nations of the world. Like resolutions adopted by the Congregational Union of England were read. A vigorous address was made upon the subject by Mr. McGann and Gen. O. O. Howard.

Resolutions mentioning the theological seminaries of Hartford, New Haven, Bangor, Andover, Berlin, Chicago and Oakland as entitled to representation in the body were passed.

A resolution recommending it as a worthy tribute to Oberlin to raise $50,000 for the erection of the theological seminary, the corner stone of which was laid on Saturday, the building then to be called "Council Hall," was also passed.

The Council then adjourned until afternoon, the work not having been all completed, as expected.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Time was pressing closely in the after noon, with considerable business left unfinished.

Many resolutions presented by committees were adopted without discussion.

A resolution was adopted recommending the Home Missionary Society to move an earnest consideration in the churches to the greatly enlarged fields of its operation.

The Committee on By-laws recommended additional articles for the regulation of future sessions of the Council.

Resolutions were passed upon the necessity of a more careful observance of the Sabbath; approving the Indian policy of the government; declaring that the churches, schools and colleges should open their doors to all without distinction of color; upon the necessity of influencing young men to the ministry; that the American Missionary Society should receive the encouragement of churches by stated contributions; that the academies and colleges should be more fully sustained; that Christian parents should consecrate children to the work of the ministry, and show them the importance of such; that all ministers should sustain connection with the committee or regular ecclesiastical organization.

Rev. Mr. Streby made interesting statements and remarks concerning the work of the Freedmen's Missionary Association among the colored people of the south.

Delegates to various ecclesiastic organizations in foreign countries and America were appointed.

This completed the business before the Council, after which there was a short time for remarks of a general character, and such as were appropriate to the adjournment of so important a session.

Remarks on behalf of the people of Oberlin, who had welcomed the members of the Council to their homes, were made by Professor Ellis, of Oberlin College. Similar remarks were made by the venerable Dr. Morgan.

The Moderator, Rev. W. J. Buddington, made an eloquent and touching parting address on the part of the Council, containing congratulatory expressions upon the present session of the Council, upon the harmonious character and thoughtfulness to the citizens of Oberlin, after which prayer was offered and the Council adjourned.

Resolutions of thanks to the people of Oberlin for their kind hospitality were adopted, likewise to the railroad companies which had given reduced fares to the Oberlin Musical Union for the music furnished, to the Committee of Arrangements for their services, and to the Moderator for the patience and ability manifested in presiding over the sessions of the Council.

The importance of the present session of the Council cannot be over estimated. A national organization of the Congregational Church has been established. About three thousand churches were represented at the Council, with a membership of upwards of three thousand persons. The members were sent from one hundred and sixty local organizations in twenty-five different States, from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Louisiana. Delegates have been appointed to eighteen general organizations of ecclesiastical bodies in foreign countries and in America. Besides all these facts much business of importance to the Congregational Church has been transacted, which also opens the way for more complete work in the future triennial sessions of the Council.

AKRON.

Hanging of a Murderer.

AKRON, O., November 21.—John H. Hunter, the murderer of old Mr. and Mrs. Gargett, at Richfield, Ohio, on the 27th of May last, was hanged to-day. Hunter went from Graliot county, Michigan, to renew an engagement with Chloe Gargett, which had been broken by her, and on the refusal of her parents to permit him to enter their house, shot them. He tried ineffectually to kill their daughter. During his incarceration he has maintained a spirit of bravado, and attempted to convey the impression that he was insane, but after a thorough examination by medical experts, he was pronounced perfectly sane. He endeavored to commit suicide yesterday by cutting an artery, but was discovered and the design frustrated. He has refused all sustenance since Monday morning. Hunter was entirely unmoved when informed that his time had come, and he had to be supported to the scaffold. After a passage from the Scripture was read and prayer offered, he made a rambling speech, in which he said he did not commit the murder premeditately, and called on all to forgive him, as he forgave all. At 11:45 the spring was touched and the drop fell, Hunter falling about six feet and dislocating the spinal column. In seventeen minutes his pulse stopped. After the body was cut down several physicians examined his brain and found it perfect, no sign of insanity being apparent.

CALIFORNIA.

Indicting Murderers.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—The Grand Jury of Los Angeles is finding numerous indictments for participation in the butchery of Chinese. Most of the indicted parties not already in jail have fled from the country.

THE LATE VICTIMS.

The coroner's jury of Wichenburg, Arizona, found a verdict that on the 5th day of November, 1871, C. T. Adams, John Lutz, Fred. W. Loring, Fred. W. Sholholm, W. G. Salmon and P. M. Hisel, found scalped, came to their death by gunshot wounds received at the hands of Indians trailed toward the Date Creek reservation.

VINDICATED.

The *Bulletin* of this evening contains a scathing review of Colyer's operations and reports, fully vindicating the San Francisco correspondent of the Associated Press from his attack.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Cholera at Halifax.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

Prince of Wales Indisposed.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Alabama Claims.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S ENTRY INTO ROME.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, November 21.—The bark Charles, belonging to Aberdeen, is reported wrecked. Six of her crew were drowned.

A telegram from Hong Kong says the ship Yang Tozee, Captain Smith, from Foochoo for New York, was lost on a reef of the Pascels Islands in the China sea. The Captain and four of the crew were drowned.

PRINCE OF WALES INDISPOSED.

A court circular in the evening papers announced the sudden indisposition of the Prince of Wales.

THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

LONDON, November 21.—A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Standard* says the Commission for the arbitration of the Alabama claims will assemble at Geneva on the 12th of December, and that the sittings will continue all winter. About five hundred cases will be presented for the consideration of the Commission.

DIPLOMATIC.

The *Gazette* this evening announces the transfer of Danohoe from the British Consulate at New Orleans to that at Baltimore, and the appointment of Mr. Foablanque as British Consul at New Orleans.

BAIL REFUSED.

The magistrates at Torquay have refused an application for bail in the case of John Gribble, Secretary of the Total Abstinence Society of Brixham, who publicly accused the Queen of intoxication.

LIBEL SUIT THREATENED.

It is said that the Dublin jury, who acquitted Kelly upon the charge of murdering Head Constable Talbot, intend to prosecute the London *Times* for an alleged libel.

ASHBURY'S NEW YACHT.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The London *Times* says Ashbury will call his new yacht "Columbia," in commemoration of his recent visit to America.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

The same paper, speaking of the famine in Persia, states that two-thirds of the carrying animals in the country have died, and the details in regard to the inhabitants are too horrifying for repetition.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, November 21.—The steamship City of Paris, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, November 20.—The steamship Calabris, from New York, has arrived.

ITALY.

THE KING'S ENTRY INTO ROME.

ROME, November 21.—King Victor Emanuel made his entry into Rome to-day. He was met at the gates by the papal guard, Prince Humbert, Ministers of the Crown and a large body of the National Guard of the city. The populace filled the streets in immense numbers and greeted the King with earnest enthusiasm during his progress to the Quirenal, where he has taken up his residence.

GERMANY.

NAVY ESTIMATE BILL.

BERLIN, November 21.—In the Parliament to-day, on the second reading of the navy estimate bill, Minister Von Roon declared that it was the purpose of the Imperial Government to establish a naval power only of the second rank. The bill provides that the pay of officers in the navy be raised sixteen per cent.

AUSTRIA.

MINISTRY TROUBLES.

VIENNA, November 21.—The change in the Ministry of the Empire and the failure of Baron Von Kellersperg renders necessary the reorganization of the Council of Ministers for Austria proper. It is probable that Prince Adolph Auensperg will now be called to form the new Cisleithan Cabinet.

CANADA.

CHOLERA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, November 21.—The cholera has broken out in the eastern section of Halifax county. The cook on the steamer Franklin is supposed to have brought the disease into the country. He is recovering, but other persons who caught the disease from him have died.

WEST INDIES.

THE EXPELLED CONSUL.

HAVANA, November 21.—The Swedish Consul Neuninger, who has been expelled from Cuba, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, in company with his son. The Neuningers are both American citizens, notwithstanding the fact that the father has held the office of Swedish Consul.

THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, November 21.—Senor De Blas has been nominated to the ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUPERCEDED.

The Civil Governor of Havana has been superceded.

DENMARK.

THE KING ON A VISIT.

COPENHAGEN, November 21. — The King of Denmark has gone to Greece, on a visit to his son, King George.

CHICAGO.

Identified.

CHICAGO, November 21.—The human remains found last evening in the basement of the *Tribune* building have been identified as those of J. B. Stubbs, a reporter on the Chicago *Republican*. He was last seen on the morning of the fire near the building, and has not been heard from since.

EXONERATED.

The investigation of the management of Mr. C. C. P. Holden of the relief funds has developed the fact that that gentleman turned over to the treasurer all the money in his hands when received. This fully exonerates him from the charge of misappropriation, which was freely made during his (Holden's) candidacy for Mayor. It is due to him to say that he stands acquitted of this and other charges in the eyes of the community.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE.

The *Journal* says a report is current that the United States Government has purchased the Lombard property on Monroe street, adjoining the present Postoffice building on the west, paying therefor one hundred and four thousand dollars, or one thousand dollars per front foot.

EXTORTION.

Last Saturday the members of the Bricklayers Union demanded five dollars and fifty cents per day. This was in many cases acceded to. Yesterday they made a demand for six dollars per day, and if not acceded to they propose to quit work.

LOUISVILLE.

The Park Tragedy.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—The two young ladies, survivors of the Park tragedy, still linger in an apparently dying condition. Their heads are terribly mangled, but there is a possibility of their surviving.

NEW YORK.

The Collectorship.

SCHEMES OF MURPHY.

Why Connolly Resigned.

THE ALDERMANIC VOTE.

Frauds in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1871.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The *Tribune* says General Arthur has some qualifications for the Custom House Collectorship, and that he lately held a ten thousand dollar Tammany office, from which he was only driven by the *Tribune's* exposure. He is a devoted servant of the Murphy clique, but he is not personally an objectionable man.

WHY CONNOLLY RESIGNED.

There are reports that Connolly's resignation was forced from him by the promise that he should not be prosecuted for his doings in the city frauds. It is also alleged to-day by the *Tribune* that there are rumors of negotiations abroad by Connolly and his son of several millions of city bonds which do not appear in the list of city indebtedness, which are unauthorized. Connolly is said to be preparing to take a visit to Europe, and other ring men are also said to be getting ready to leave. Connolly's retirement will have the effect to hasten Tweed's resignation. The latter is said to be getting more depressed every day. Various other resignations are soon expected.

THE SCHEMING MURPHY.

The *Tribune* alleges that Collector Murphy is reported to be scheming for a place in the reorganized city government, and that prior to Murphy's resignation he dismissed his efficient weighter to make room for one J. G. O'Brien, ostensibly his private secretary, but really a hanger on, whose only duty was to converse with politicians. A paper also asserts that the mercantile community is disappointed at Arthur's appointment, particularly as he is both a lawyer and politician.

COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

A reporter who has interviewed Horace Greeley learns that Mayor Hall sent a letter some time ago to Greeley, offering him the Commissionership of Park Departments, vice Sweeny. Greeley returned the letter with a declination. It is understood that if Mr. England, of the Sun, accepted the Commissionership of Education, and H. S. Stebbins declines the Park Commissionership tendered him, ex-Deputy Controller Storrs will be appointed Deputy Controller.

THE ALDERMANIC VOTE.

In the Supreme Court to-day the mandamus to the Board of Canvassers compelling them to canvass the aldermanic vote was taken up, but the court adjourned till to-morrow. Judge Brady has granted an alternative mandamus, returnable on Thursday.

FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.

It is stated that facts have been ascertained that heavy frauds on the Brooklyn city treasury have been perpetrated by the ring there, by which some two hundred and forty thousand dollars were illegally drawn by the Fire Commissioners.

RECKLESS.

Early this morning Richard De Peyster was discovered lying drunk on the sidewalk on Broadway. Eleven thousand dollars in money were found on his person, and scattered about him were ten thousand dollars in South Carolina bonds.

TWEED TO BE PUNISHED.

An evening paper says Charles O'Connor denies that he expressed the opinion that Tweed would not be punished. He believes that he can and will be brought to justice. The report published is said to be the opinion of Judge Curtis.

THE ABSENT THIEVES.

The order for the arrest of Ingersoll expired yesterday, without having been served. There are conflicting rumors as to the whereabouts of Ingersoll, Woodward and Garvy, but nothing definite seems to be known on the subject.

UNSAFE BANKS.

The *World* states that the charters of several savings banks owned by members of the Ring, do not contain provisions for the protection of the public, which are found in the charters of other saving banks.

GRAND JURY RECONVENED.

In the court of General Sessions this morning Judge Bedford reconvened the Grand Jury, and charged them on the frauds against the city. He suggest that they send for Charles O'Connor to assist them.

MEETING OF STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

At a meeting of steamboat owners yesterday steps were taken to form a permanent organization, and a petition was circulated requesting Congress to amend the steamboat laws.

FLED TO EUROPE.

It is rumored that James M. Sweeny, brother of Peter B. Sweeny, has fled to Europe, and that evidence is in the hands of Charles O'Connor of frauds by him in connection with Tweed and others.

HARBOR FORTIFICATIONS.

This morning a large number of members of the Chamber of Commerce and Harbor Commissioners examined the work in progress at the fortifications in the upper and lower bay.

POLL LIST STOLEN.

The original poll list of the first district of the Sixth ward in Brooklyn has been stolen from the office of the county clerk.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Ville de Paris, from Havre, North America, from Rio Janeiro, and Egypt, from Liverpool, have arrived.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool, has arrived.

ACCEPTED.

Henry G. Stebbins has accepted the appointment of Commissioner of Public Parks.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Comptroller Green to-day paid $100,000 to the Department of Docks.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments to-day were fifty-eight thousand dollars in silver.

RETIRED.

Judge Hilton retired to-day as Commissioner of Parks.

INDIANA.

Boiler Explosion.

TERRE HAUTE, November 21.—A boiler exploded at noon to-day in Crabbs' flouring mill at Clinton, fifteen miles north of this city, causing a total wreck of the mill and also of an adjoining planing mill. Barton Caley was killed and several others seriously injured, one perhaps fatally.

I. O. O. F.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 21.—The Grand Lodge and Grand Eucampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Indiana assembled in this city to-day in annual communication. The attendance at this session is much larger than at any previous communication. The reports of the grand officers show the order to be in the most flourishing condition. Past Grand Representative Schuyler Colfax, Past Grand Master O. P. Morton, and Grand Sire Stewart were present at the session to-day.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association dedicated their hall, purchased about one year ago, this evening. Vice President Colfax and ex-Senator Hendricks were present and addressed the assembly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A little girl seven years old, named Willinghe, was instantly killed to-day by a train on the L. P. and C. Railroad.

BOND FILED.

W. D. Griswold filed his bond to-day as receiver of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad.

Arrival of Coal Fleet--Two Barges Sunk.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—A large part of the coal fleet has arrived. The Clipper sunk two barges at Sag bar. The fleet was unusally free from accidents.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments.

TROOPS FOR ARIZONA.

Bonds Exempt from Taxation.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following apointments were made by the President to-day: Francis A. Walker, at present Superintendent of Census, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and M. W. Reynolds as Receiver of Public Money at Humboldt, Kansas.

THE WEATHER.

Partially cloudy weather is probable on Wednesday for the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The low barometer in Canada will probably move eastward, with southwesterly winds on the lakes, veering to the northwest; threatening and rainy weather extend very generally along the middle and east Atlantic coasts; an area of cloudy weather continue from the Ohio valley to the upper lakes and westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts this evening.

MASSACRES IN ARIZONA.

Information has been received here that the United States Grand Jury for Pima county, Arizona, lately in session, found indictments against several citizens for participating in the Camp Grant massacre, and also against several Indians for the murder of settlers and traders. The Grand Jury say that five hundred of our neighbors, friends and fellow citizens have fallen by the murdering hands of the Apache Indians.

UNITING REVENUE DISTRICTS.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the internal revenue act of July, 1870, he has ordered that the supervisory district comprising the States of Alabama and Mississippi be annexed to and united with the State of Tennessee, and hereafter constitute but one supervisory district. The order is to take effect on and after December 1st next.

COMPLAINT AGAINST BANKS.

Treasurer Spinner, in his annual report, complains of the increasing delay on the part of some of the banks in making returns, and the payment of duty. He recommends that a percentage upon such duty be added to it for every ten days' delay after the month allowed by law.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer Spinner reports that the receipts for the fiscal year, including a balance of $149,502,471 in the Treasury June 30, 1870, were $980,904,349; expenditures $870,986,872. The balance in the Treasury June 30, 1871, was $109,917,477. The total number of National Banks on June 30, 1871, was 1,839.

BONDS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the principal and interest of the new bonds are exempt from taxation in any form, and that this interest need not be included in the amount upon which dividend or other taxes are required to be paid.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

General Francis A. Walker, who was to-day appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will, by designation of the Secretary of the Interior, continue to act as superintendent of census until its completion.

THE MOUNTED SERVICE.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service is ordered to forward all the available recruits to the Fifth cavalry, which has been under recent general orders assigned to duty in Arizona.

UTAH.

Court Proceedings

SALT LAKE, November 20.—The United States District Court resumed its sessions this morning, Judge Emerson presiding.

The case of the People vs. John Redding, for assault with intent to kill; Jas. Harrington, for murder; John Allen, for murder; and D. Sewells, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, were passed by consent of the parties interested.

In the case of Brigham Young, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, Hon. C. H. Hempted moved that the trial be continued to the March term. The prosecuting attorney objected, remarking: "We only know through the public newspapers that the case has passed beyond the jurisdiction of this court, or at least out of the Judicial District, when he is under recognition here to appear from day to day, not to depart from the court without leave. If the gentleman desires a continuance in that case, I will demand a showing of the affidavit."

C. H. Hempted rejoined that his client was not absent, and did not intend to absent himself from the territory, but being in ill-health, he had gone South, as had been his custom for several years past, and further, on this occasion he had the entire approval of his counsel, and whenever the case might be set for trial, he (Brigham Young) would be personally present in court to answer the charges that will be brought against him.

Mr. Hempted concluded by assuring the court that Brigham Young had not fled from the territory nor the jurisdiction of the court, nor did he intend to do so. He will be here, said Mr. Hempted, at any time that his presence may be required, relying upon his counsel to make the statement that I do now make, that he is desirous of not coming here in cold weather, because his health is feeble. If the interests of the public service require it, he will be here at any time required by your Honor.

The counsel for the prosecution objected to a postponement, saying that they were ready now.

Judge McKean said: I will not at present either grant that motion or will set down the case for any particular day. I will hold that under advisement.

In the cases of Wm. Hickman, D. K. Wells, H. Stout, M. Mealham, Wm. Kimball and others, for murder, and Henry Lawrence, O. Bates and H. B. Clawson, for lascivious cohabitation, the motion for continuance was granted till next Monday. The indictment of Clawson, who is Superintendent of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, was found to-day.

In the case of Thos. Hawkins, Mr. Baskin asked for a mandamus to consign the prisoner to the penitentiary, and the matter was taken under advisement.

MINING SUIT DECIDED.

The great mining suit of the Eureka Mining Company against Aspinwall, of New York, and others, was decided this morning at Provo by the jury for the plaintiffs. The contest was for the title to the King David. It is said that Page and others, who sold the mine to Aspinwall, put up the job, knowing they had no title.

The next trial, which commences to-morrow, is for the May and Henrietta. Both mines are immensely valuable, and the suits in regard to them are the most important that ever occurred in the territory.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is cold. The canons are full of snow.

BOSTON.

Allopathy vs. Homeopathy.

BOSTON, November 21.—The trial by a council composed of five Allopathists of members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, who practice Homeopathy, has been adjourned to December 5th. The Homeopathists have entered a protest against the authority and right of the society to dictate in the premises, and also have obtained an injunction from Judge Ames substantially forbidding their expulsion.

—A New York *Tribune* dispatch from South Carolina confirms the reports of the fraudulent issue of South Carolina bonds. The Governor charges the Treasurer with a fraudulent issue of bonds, or rather of re-selling bonds which had already been converted into new bonds. The State Treasurer and Financial Agent deny this, and say the Governor is misinformed. The result of the matter is that the State Treasury is emptied and the credit of the State below par.

RAILROADS.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

CLEVELAND, November 21.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company was ratified by a large majority.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will be finished between Huntingdon and Charleston, West Virginia, this week. The cars will commence running on the fourth of December.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

BALTIMORE, November 21.—At the annual meeting yesterday of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, the only change being the election of John King, Jr., to fill the place of the late Albert Schumacker. The annual report shows that the revenues of the road and its branches for the fiscal year are $12,557,529, an increase over the previous year of $1,717,158.

THE LANCASTER AND READING NARROW GAUGE.

The proposed Narrow Gauge Railroad between Lancaster and Reading looks as if it might yet prove a reality. A meeting of the Directors was held at Lancaster city a few days since. The organization was completed by the appointment of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, Solicitor, and Wm. Leaman, Secretary and Treasurer. Resolutions were passed prohibiting any officer connected with the enterprise from receiving any salary at this time. Col. G. H. Arms was directed to locate the most eligible route from Lancaster to Safe Harbor, *via* Millersville; after that, to locate a road by the nearest and most eligible route from Lancaster to Quarryville. The road has already been located from Lancaster to Adamstown, and its construction will be placed under contract as soon as $5,000 per mile is subscribed. It is said that the Board expects this to be accomplished by the 20th of this month.

A GREAT RAILWAY SCHEME.

The Oregonians are asking for a land grant which, if acceded to will place Portland within seventeen hundred miles of Omaha by a southern line. Dallas, the first point named, is eighty miles east of Portland, and on the left bank of the Columbia. The outline reported seems to indicate a purpose to turn the Blue Mountains by following the Lewis Fork or Snake River through all Eastern Oregon; thence across South-west Idaho to or near the Malade, and then striking across the head of Salt Lake at Monument. A road has been surveyed from Monument to Boise City, on the Snake River, already. The distance to the Central road is given at five hundred and eighty-eight miles. Another proposal places the southern termination ninety-two miles further east, at Granger, near Bryan, on the Union Pacific. This

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871

FOR MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. MCGOWAN.

BLACK Blackmore.—*Post.*

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼@96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾.

"We need not reiterate that Colonel Thomas A. Scott's nomination will place the question as to the State of Pennsylvania beyond all question."—*Post.*

No, we think it entirely unnecessary.

A CRISIS, it seems, is imminent in Turkey. It is thought it will culminate about the 30th, when matters will assume a saucy aspect, and the division of Turkey will be peaceably accomplished.

"IS THERE a Ring?"—*Post.*

Well, we have frequently been informed that there existed such a thing, but so far we have failed to discover its whereabouts. We thought the *Post* knew all about it, and were astonished to find it asking the above question.

THE CAT is out of the bag, and the *Post* let her out. The reason Democracy oppose us Republicans is, that they want the *patronage* of the city, state, county and nation. They think it belongs to them, and that officials do wrong in withholding it from them. Well, this is candid.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS in Indiana are emphatically forbidden to baptize by immersion. It is thought that, by this action, the Presbytery had no intention of rebuking St. John the Baptist, who strictly speaking, was not a Presbyterian minister and did not come under their jurisdiction.

FRANK BLAIR thinks that if Grant is re-elected it will depopulate the South of whites. Frank has acted once before the *role* of a prophet, and we all know with what success. His latest prediction is as foolish as his former one was, viz: that Grant, after his election, "would declare himself dictator."

"The *Commercial* tried on independence until its treasury yawned for support."—*Post.*

Well then, it appears that "independence" and a plethoric treasury do not go hand in hand. How is it with the "Only Democratic Daily?" Is it "independent," and does its "treasury yawn," or *vice versa?* Come, neighbor, answer.

AFTER showing by elaborate tables that Democracy can only *hope* to secure 128 electoral votes, and that 192 are *sure* for Republicanism, and that 161 will *elect*, our complacent Wood street neighbor blandly remarks: "The Democracy go into the campaign WITH ALMOST A MAJORITY. "While there is life, there is hope," and the *Post* dies hard.

EVEN Tammany now deserts poor Tweed, and demands his dethronement; Connolly at last has given up all hope of again occupying the Controller's office, and has resigned; Baulch and Haggerty, the voucher thieves, are being tried, and the "Boss" has been indicted. Verily, we shall soon be rid of this pack of heartless robbers. Has our Democratic cotemporary yet found out that there was villainy afloat in New York, in the ranks of the Democracy?

FOR SOME TIME, and more especially since their terrible defeats in the early part of this month, the Democrats have been raging up and down, accusing every Republican of prominence, of fraud and crime. They offer no proofs, they make no distinct charges, they only throw unlimited dirt, in the hope that some of it may stick. But it would be wrong to blame them too much for this, because it is human nature. Often does the condemned murderer revile his judge, and accuse him of blood thirstiness and cruelty.

THE LION seems to be trying to lie down among the lambs in New York now, but the lambs will probably object. Under the circumstances, it is possibly nothing more than was to be expected, that the lion would be much more lamb-like than the lambs themselves. Mayor Hall has just discovered that it has ceased to be either honorable or safe to be classed among the beasts of prey, and he has consequently begun to reform in a way that astonishes the reformers. By doing this the Mayor may, perhaps, heal his wounded conscience, but he cannot revive his dead reputation.

WE have on several occasions referred in these columns to the matter of the lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central. The matter, we are happy to learn, has at length been consummated. At a meeting of the stockholders held at Cleveland yesterday, the lease was ratified by a very large majority of votes. This will not cause any change in the management of the road, which will be handed over to the "Pennsylvania Company," who have charge of all the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburgh.

THE RESIGNATION of Collector Murphy, in New York, we understand to be an advance on the part of the friends of the administration towards peace within the ranks of the party in that State, and not in consequence of any dereliction or incapacity on the part of a very worthy and highly esteemed officer. The malcontents demanded a sacrifice ere they would withdraw their violent attacks, and we suppose Murphy, having been first singled out, had to give way. Having accomplished their purpose by this removal, we look now for an exhibition of magnanimity and conciliation on the part of the friends of Senator Fenton, or at least an acknowledgment that their demands have been acceded to by the President.

THE New York *Tribune* endorses the recent action of Governor Palmer, of Illinois, in regard to General Sheridan and Mayor Mason. This endorsement would come with much more force if we had not, latterly, gotten into the way of anticipating that, in any discussions inside the Republican party, the weight of the *Tribune* will be placed on the side of the scale, which would not be likely to be favored by the national administration and its friends. We would not intimate, by this, that the *Tribune* is not conscientious, but merely that the bare fact that General Sheridan was on one side of this question was sufficient to convince us that, in all probability, the *Tribune* would be on the other, for our prejudices, not unfrequently, influence our convictions.

THE *Freeman's Journal*, a Democratic paper, published at Cooperstown, Otsego county New York, and acknowledged by the *World* to be an oracle of the Democracy, gives utterance to the following doleful wail. The italics are its own:

"It is a humiliating statement to make, but one demanded by truth and fairness—the once proud and powerful Democratic party under whose policy this country achieved so much greatness and prosperity, as a national political organization *is to day in a hopeless minority in the country.*

The New York *World* makes the same confession, and declares that Democracy is absolutely impotent to do anything, and that the only hope of the party is to ally itself with disaffected Republicans. But even that will not save it from utter annihilation.

ADVERTISE.

Chicago is still lively. There were more advertisements in the *Tribune* of that city on Sunday last, than in all the English papers of this city together any day last week. The business men of Cincinnati are not, according to their opportunities, an advertising community. Admirable as they are in many respects, they are not appreciators of the efficacy of printers' ink. The Cincinnati newspapers are happily situated as advertising mediums. On all sides there is a flourishing country. Scores and hundreds of prosperous towns and villages are within easy railroad reach, and the Cincinnati papers are regular features in all of them. Newspapers are not anywhere else so largely, in proportion, circulated outside the city where they are published, as are those of this city. More than one-half the daily circulation of the English newspapers of this city is outside the city limits. There is no other city where this is the case. This may account in some degree for the celebrity of the Cincinnati papers. Now, we are not soliciting advertisements. One good reason for not doing that is, that the more you solicit the more they won't come; and the other is, we get as many as we can conveniently manage without issuing extra sheets. If the Cincinnati business men were advertisers after the manner of those of Chicago, we would have to issue triple sheets every day. But it is our judgment that an enterprising use of the business columns of the Cincinnati papers would do much to help the city.

We take the above from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and we endorse every word of it. There is not a suggestion in it that is not applicable to Pittsburgh, and its newspapers. There are no papers in the country that do more, and receive less than those published in this city. In no papers do we find a greater disposition to collate news, and reproduce it in better form, to constantly urge forward the vital interests of the city, and the interests of its people, in a word, to act as public representatives of our citizens, and to speak out boldly at all times in their behalf, and thereby attract attention to their business, their enterprise and their progress. And yet we venture the broad assertion, that there is no city in the country of the size of our own, that does as little advertising, and no city that needs to do more, in order to make progress commensurate with its ability and resources, and let the public, both at home and abroad, know what that ability and those resources are. Of course, in saying this, it is understood that our remarks are not intended to apply to those liberal citizens who do patronize the newspapers, but only to that large class who fail to do their duty in this regard. Some of the most extensive patrons of the newspaper press in the United States, reside, and do business in this community, and their example is worthy of imitation by all manufacturers and business men, as their great success cannot fail to attract their attention.

It is a fact which no one who has taken any notice of the matter will deny, that a city is largely and materially benefited by the crowded advertising columns of its newspapers. It is at once an evidence of thrift, and a correct index of its prosperity. When a merchant or a manufacturer is prosperous he will advertise liberally, because he feels that he can afford it. Although the proper time to advertise is when trade is dull, yet the rule is not usually adhered to, and when business is liveliest advertising is most brisk. Therefore does the appearance of the newspaper correctly indicate the state of trade. This has much effect abroad, among the hotels, reading rooms, depots, and greatest among those papers which exchange with us, and read our columns daily. They judge of our prosperity by the appearance of the papers, and notice the thrift exhibited in proportion as they are impressed with it. Therefore does advertising, in addition to its many other merits as a means of pushing one's business, as the Cincinnati paper says, "do much to help the city," and give it a good name abroad.

CASTING ABOUT FOR SUCCESS.

The effort making just now by the New York *World*, the St. Louis *Republican* and other prominent Democratic journals, to cast aside party distinctions, and by uniting with the soured portion of the Republican party, erroneously reckoned as one-fifth of the whole, make a determined effort to elect the next President, is attracting much attention, merely on account of its novelty in politics. It is a natural hallucination which often exhibits itself, and is typical possibly of the tenacity with which one clings to life, even among parties, as among men, and the disposition which manifests itself to yearn for life after all hope is gone The Democratic party, after many unquestionable proofs of its infidelity to liberty, civil rights, freedom of schools, of the press, of the pulpit, of speech itself; after lifting its red hand against the life of the nation, for we hold it justly accountable for the treason of its leading spirits, after being spurned and rebuked time after time by the loyal electors of the land, after a life more noted for its infamy, than for bright laurels worn as the result of praiseworthy deeds, yet clings to hope, and prays and strives to prolong its useless existence. Why should it not die? For what purpose does it, year after year, endeavor to again establish itself in power? Has it one single actuating principle, and clear resolve to support and sustain the present proud institutions of the country? It has fought them all, and been defeated by the party now in power, and which has just had its term prolonged after a warm and spirited contest. What then does Democracy seek, unless it be the paltry spoils of office? It has not approved of a single measure of the dominant party, therefore it cannot claim their championship. It has carried its opposition to the principles of that party even to the sword's point, suffered defeat, and can hardly lay claim to a more faithful adherence to those principles in the future, than the party which originated, supported and fought for them. Does it seek to reverse the judgment of the people, to overturn the work accomplished during these ten years of Republican ascendency? What other course is left it?

A difference of opinion on the matter of forming a coalition develops itself now and then, and whilst the *World*, and those who follow its beck, are bold enough to say:

"Another thing to be forborne is any obstinacy of preference for favorite candidates for President. For our part, we do not much care from which branch of the combined opposition to GRANT the candidate is taken."

We find other journals, scarcely less potent, inside of the ranks of Democracy, obstinately urging that such a coalition would be at once disgraceful and impolitic, and with a pertinacity, which in a better cause would deserve to win, they boldly advocate the nomination of an uncompromising Democrat, and unceasing warfare against all the planks in the Republican platform. It should be borne in mind that the coalition, if it takes place, must be the result of a *compromise of principle*, for whilst the *World* proclaims its willingness to nominate a Republican on the Democratic ticket, in opposition to General Grant, or the Republican nominee, whoever he shall be, it does not forget to state that it will, in order to hold a sufficient number of Republicans, to insure success, be necessary to adopt some of the measures of the Radicals, which have heretofore been bitterly opposed and whilst with mere words it denies that any sacrifice of *principle* will be necessary, yet in the same breath it says:

"If Democrats should raise their party flag too high, and flaunt it too defiantly in the faces of Grant's Republican enemies, they would set a bad and suicidal example. Honest Republicans can enter into such a union as we propose only by breaking their party ties, and Democrats are bound, in honor and magnanimity, to concede as much as they ask. We cannot in conscience and consistency, ask others to make greater sacrifices for the common good than we are willing to make ourselves. Of course it would be an insult to either side to expect it to make any sacrifice of *principle*; but if, on a comparison of views, the anti-Grant men are found to agree on essentials, it is the plainest dictate of patriotism and public duty to waive minor points of difference and not allow party punctilio to stand in the way of success."

Then an "agreement on essentials" is absolutely necessary to this coalition—Democrats and Republicans must not only fraternize but must make mutual concessions in order to win. What the nature of these concessions is, we are not told; but any one with a particle of discernment can form an idea what demands such Democrats as Davis and Toombs and Stephens, men kept, fortunately for the coalition, in the back ground, will make, before they agree to support a Republican for the Presidency. Can any one doubt that they will rule in the end? And the traitorous members of our party who shall lend themselves to the work of assisting Democracy to power, like Benedict Arnold, will be spurned by those who have used them.

Opposition to the tariff is, we are told, to be one of the cardinal principles of this new offspring of Democracy, and a central spot, around which all free-traders, no matter of what party, can cling. We would like to ask our old friend Horace Greeley, who is claimed as one of the Republicans "who deprecate, and would gladly prevent the re-election of President Grant," where he stands in this "impending conflict." Are we to class him among these reformers, and Democrats, as one willing to join hands with anybody who may present himself, in order to defeat the Republican nominee, if he shall happen to be General Grant? We have a right to claim this of him, a right born of long acquaintance, and profound respect for his character and his sterling virtues. Is he a member of this new coalition, or is he likely to be? The *World* claims him—does it do so by authority? Silence will not answer; we are bound to know who are Republicans and who are not, and when our enemies are plotting and scheming to circumvent and defeat us, every honest heart must speak out. Who are these "one-fifth" of the Republican member ship, claimed as sufficiently opposed to General Grant to unite with Democracy, to defeat him in case of his renomination?

The *World* does well to extend the bait by saving "Honest Republicans can enter into *such* a Union." Does any *honest* Republican think so? If he be honest in his intentions, and hopes by *such* a "Union" to enforce the principles of his party, why does he form a coalition with its deadly enemies? Suppose he is honest in his convictions that such a Union will advance the cause of Republicanism, how is it to be done with Democrats dictating the policy and leading in the opposition? Does any sensible man, attempt to accomplish a purpose by giving it into the hands of its open enemies? Therefore we deny that any "*honest Republican*," can join with the Democracy, in a National contest, in an effort to overthrow the nominee of the party.

A Horrible Ku-Klux Outrage.

Such of the Democratic journals as admit that there is such an organization insist that the local authorities should be allowed to deal with those of the members who commit crimes. The trouble is that in some of the counties of North Carolina the officers of the law belong to the Klan, and if it were possible to bring one of the wretched miscreants to trial, his case would be submitted to a jury composed of his own Klansmen. To show the indifference of the local authorities to the most infamous crimes committed against Republicans, we publish the following heart-rending story from the Asheville (N. C.) *Pioneer*:

Considerable excitement was created on our streets on Monday last by the arrival from Yancey county of a batch of six prisoners in irons, under the escort of Deputy Sheriff Wm. J. Edney, of that county. Upon inquiry we learned that the prisoners were Harris, Haney, Wilson, Price, Higgins and McIntush, and are charged with highway robbery, burglary, murder and rape, John Higgins and Albert McIntush being charged with the latter crime. We have been shown a portion of the evidence in this case, the perusal of which acquaints us with one of the most atrocious outrages ever perpetrated in a civilized community. Some time in the latter part of July last a band of Ku Klux disguised themselves, and started on their usual mission of outrage and crime. They first visited a man named Hensley, took him and his son out, whipped and ran them off, and after frightening several peaceable citizens and families, they called at W. C. Brackins'. Brackins saw them coming, and anticipating their designs, fled in his night clothes to the friendly shelter of a neighboring wood for protection. They, however, entered his house, inquired of his wife for the "damned Radical," threatened him with vengeance, and ordered the family to leave the country within ten days, saying if they did not they would return and kill them. They then pillaged the house, taking many articles of value, insulted Mrs. Brackins, and, to complete their work of infamy, set fire to the dwelling. Soon after they appeared in the yard of Alfred Brackin, who lived only a short distance from his brother, W. C. Barkins. Alfred is known in the community where he lives as a hard-working, peaceable citizen, almost blind from the effects of an accident which befell him years ago The ruffians demanded of him to open his doors, and on being refused they commenced firing on the house from both sides, and hurling stones against the doors, which gave way, and immediately thereafter they rushed in, seized Brackins and dragged him out into the yard by the hair of the head, stripped off his clothing and beat him upon his naked back and over the head with pistole until he was covered with blood from head to foot. They let him go finally, and told him to run for his life or they would shoot him. Brackins, naked, bleeding and sore from the beating he received, though blind as he was, staggered off and concealed himself in a cold, damp meadow close by his dwelling.

After running Brackins off they reentered the house, where they found Mrs. Brackins prostrate upon the bed, faint and bleeding from a wound in the face, caused by a blow with a pistol, with an infant clasped in her arms. The babe was ruthlessly torn from the mother's embrace and hurled across the room, the helpless mother throttled and brutally outraged by three of these devils incarnate, inflicting such injuries upon their poor, powerless victim as will, in all probability, send her to a premature grave. The outrage was perpetrated over three months, and we are informed that the unfortunate woman has not been able to put on her clothing since.

This is one among the many outrages committed by the immaculate Ku Klux Klan in Yancey county. It is worthy of note that this outrage was committed three months ago, and was generally known in the county, yet strange no effort was made to bring the guilty culprits to answer at the bar of justice for this high-handed outrage against the lives and honor of peaceable men and unoffending women. We are informed that Brackins and his family have not stayed in the house at night since the outrage upon them, preferring the inclement weather to the tender mercies of the inhuman Ku-Klux

TRAVEL to the Yo-Semite Valley for the season of 1871 is nearly closed, though a few visitors will drop in from time to time during the present month. The total number of visitors to the valley in 1870 was about 1,700, which was some 600 more than in any previous season. This year, up to last week, 2,135 visitors had entered the valley, and the total for the season will probably approximate 2,200. Next year the stage ride and horseback portion of the trip will be greatly reduced by the advance of the railroad southeastward, and the journey will be made with so much greater ease that the tide of travel will undoubtedly be largely increased.

MRS. JOAQUIN MILLER.

A Communication from the Wife of the Poet.

[From the Portland Daily Oregonian, Nov. 6.]

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

SIR: As Joaquin Miller is now expected to arrive in Portland, I deem it my duty to say a few words in his behalf to the people of Oregon. I have received many letters from different sources requesting me to disclose as much of his conduct toward his children as I will. Although I feel that these things concern no one on the face of the earth but my children and me, still he belongs to the world now, and I have remained silent until remarks have been carried so far as to make my children subjects of idle gossip, and I deem it right to now ask a truce to charges and accusations, and request of you to behold the poet and receive him in a manner that will give due tribute to his genius and success. Mr. Miller has earned a fame, and an appreciation of his efforts should be awarded him. He is a man of literary culture and research; he has read constantly, industriously, and had command of the very best of literature, ancient and modern.

IT HAD BEEN HIS SOLE AMBITION

for years to go to Europe and acquire a literary fame. He felt, and justly, that he was gifted, and his mind being of fine, poetic structure, and his brain very delicately organized, the coarse and practical duties of providing for a family and the annoyance of children conflicted with his dreams and literary whims. So, when he wrote me that he would be absent in Europe five or six years, and in the meantime I need not expect to hear from him often, as he should be very busy, I asked for and obtained a divorce in the courts of Lane county, and your singer was loosed and free, and no longer chained to the annoying cares of a family. He could give his whole attention to his poems. I, myself, sympathize with him in his desire to have time and money to "tamper with the Muses" and cultivate his taste and talent for literature, and I feel that all poets and authors will also sympathize with him.

I DID NOT INTEND

that my misfortunes should be publicly known. Illness overtook me in Portland, and by irregularities of the mails and accidents we were cut off for a time from communication with our friends. My younger brother was with me, and I did not ask for assistance; but by accident my friends found me. I must ever remain grateful to them for timely and generous assistance; but they can bear me witness that I made no public complaint, and the charges made against Mr. Miller were not made with my knowledge. I was as much surprised to see them as any one. If, in five years of labor and complete isolation from my relatives and the world, I worked with him, and not even my nearest neighbor or dearest friend heard one complaint or murmur from my lips; if, through that long winter in Portland, I sewed humbly day after day and night after night as long as I was able; passed the offices and residences of our mutual friends, who were leading and wealthy people, and chose rather to let my babes come upon the verge of starvation than to blemish his reputation by letting my circumstances be known, it is not likely that, after the day of hope came and all was over, I should publicly make known what I had tried so hard to conceal. As I said before, Mr. Miller felt that he had gifts of mind, and if his system of economy was rigid and hard to endure, it was, at least, a success; and if

HE NEEDED ALL HIS MONEY

to carry out his plans, I am satisfied that he thus used it. The bitter experience of the past cannot come again. My babes lived through all, and all is well. The absurd statement of the Eugene *Journal* that I had indignantly returned money that Mr. M. sent me is incorrect; and his informers are as economical of truth as they are of affection for their own flesh and blood. It would be a sad time to show indignation toward a father when his babes were suffering for the necessaries of life. Joaquin Miller does not claim that he has ever sent a dollar to his children, or provided anything for them in any way from the time of his leaving Oregon until about two months ago, when he sent me $25. He has since sent $50 to Mrs. B. Cooke for my little girl, and $25 to my mother who has the care of my younger children. He will doubtless make explanations which will be satisfactory to those interested, when he returns. It is true that I had a home with my widowed mother, but the place was dreary and secluded, and there was not a church or school-house within fifty miles of my mother's home. So I did not deem it a proper place to educate my children and I came away, bringing them with me, which was contrary to the decree of the court, which gave the two elder children to the care of my mother. As I brought them away, he was released by law from caring for them, and I have no reason to complain, nor can any one have, justly.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR

alimony was allowed, but as it was not secured you will readily see that Mr. M. was entirely released from any obligations The marital relations between Mr. Miller and myself are dissolved, but that does not prevent our holding our precious babes in mutual love and protection; and, although there are many false sentiments in society in regard to these things, I beg the privilege of exercising my own judgment in regard to my duty towards the father of my children and my children. As we are both mortals, it would be affectation in me were I to profess to take up on my self all the blame, but I ask to bear my full share. The many who feel an interest in him are of more consequence than the few who know and love me and henceforth I would have you deal only with him as a poet and author. Pronounce your judgment upon his books.

KNOW HIM BY HIS EPIC HEROES.

No mortal man can go beyond himself in any conception. When he attempts to, he only strikes against the border of his imagination and rebounds back; and when man attempts to imagine a god he takes a step back, and puts upon the shoulders of his god wings which belong to a lower order of creation. Good sometimes comes of evil; the most deadly pistil exhales a delicate perfume, and our separation and sorrow produced the poems of "Myrrh" and "Even So." If I have, after all, recovered my health, and sometimes smile as others do, I feel that I have some kind of apology. If I am not to-day the shadowy, faded woman that might be expected, I beg pardon; and if, as a facetious editor writes, I must go "down the stream of life along side of Lady Byron, Mrs. Bulwer, and the obstreperous wife of the author of 'Boz'" let that be my punishment.

M. M. MILLER.

SALEM, OREGON, Nov. 5, 1871.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.

$101,000 in Bonds Stolen---Arrest of One of the Thieves.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday says:

The Union Trust Company of No. 73 Broadway was robbed yesterday in the most daring manner—the second time that it has been victimized within about six months. The first time about $50,000 in bonds was stolen, yesterday the plunder was bonds representing $101,000. A little before 3 P. M., when the clerks of the establishment were very busy, two strangers of respectable appearance entered the office, and speaking over the counter which separated the clerks from the outsiders, asked for the President, J. B. Frothingham, who was seated in his office in the front of the room, and separated from the clerks' department by a slight partition. As the door which led to this department was locked, the strangers tapped it, and were admitted by Mr. Frothingham in person. One of them stated to Mr. Frothingham that his name was Edwards, and that they had come to borrow some money, about $3,000 or $4,000. While "Edwards" engaged the attention of Mr. Frothingham with the preliminaries of the "loan," his companion, who had been surveying the office at his ease, slipped into the adjoining room and seized 101 bonds of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railway Company, which were lying on the desk. The two then made some further remarks and left.

Mr. Frothingham's suspicions were aroused, however, by the movements of the men, and turning quickly he discovered the disappearance of the bonds. Hastening to the door, he secured the man who had conversed with him, and held him until the arrival of an officer, when the culprit was taken to the First Precinct Station House on New street, where he gave the name of Edwards, although he has been identified as one Kelly, not unknown to the police. His confederate, who has not yet been discovered, escaped with the bonds. It is believed that they had been watching the office for some time, and having seen the package of bonds, their cupidity was excited, and they made their desperate and successful attempt.

The President of the Union Trust Company has issued a notice as Trustee of the Monticello Railroad Company, cautioning the public against negotiating these bonds, or, in fact, any bonds of this road, as none have yet been issued by the Company. Mr. Frothingham states that the bonds are valueless, but might be used to defraud innocent people.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: It is early in the season for cold feet; but down in Maine they have a foot of snow.

A COTTON PICKER'S velocipede has been invented in South Carolina, by means of which a man may sit on a cushion, under an umbrella, with his cotton basket carried to his hand, and gather his crop. When his basket is full, by a simple reversion he can transform his velocipede to a wheel-barrow, on which he can carry his cotton to a place of deposit without even the labor of lifting it to his shoulder. The same machine can be used for pulling peas.

CORNS.

The complete solvent and destroyer of Corns will be found in the Corn Solvent sold in pencils, which is touched to the corn, or bunion, or wart, and in a few days it is completely dissolvid and the place left smooth and healthy. Be careful to get none but those sold at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, as many of the Solvents made in imitation of these are worthless. Price 50 cents; 60 cents by mail.

THE BEST SYRINGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST TRUSSES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BANDAGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
THE BEST BREAST PUMPS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BED-PANS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SUPPORTERS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SHOULDER BRACES.
THE BEST SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

The best and most complete assortment of all sorts of mechanical appliances, for sale constantly at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

THE TOILET GLYCERINE CAKE

Or Soap is a preparation for clearsing, whitening and softening the skin and is designed to take the place of the deceptive Glycerine soaps, so common in name, yet so very rare in reality. These so-called Glycerine soaps either contain no Glycerine at all, or in very small proportions, or an inferior and by no means good quality.

The TOILET GLYCERINE CAKE or Soap is manufactured—as its name implies—for toilet purposes in washing, shaving, shampooing, tooth soap, baby wash, etc.; it wears well and produces a rich lather. A trial will convince the most skeptical that its merits are unequalled and unrivaled, *combining as it does the cleansing properties of Soap with the softening and healing properties of Glycerine.* To prevent wastage of the cake place it on its edge when not in use. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

ARREST DECAY.

When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. it cannot be revitalized. But it is not so with human beings. A human ruin can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made green again. In the autumn of life, or even in its winter, when nature seems to be giving way under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lend to age more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, lessen, or soothe the infirmities which are the usual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and a lack of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that of all others before the world, best deserves the name of a *specific*. In purity, in invigorating properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopoeia, nor among proprietory remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses alterative and regulating properties of the highest order, and as an anti-bilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations containing mercury. It has been known that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever, Hostetter's Bitters is a remedy without a rival. This is the season of the fall of the leaf; let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and regulate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

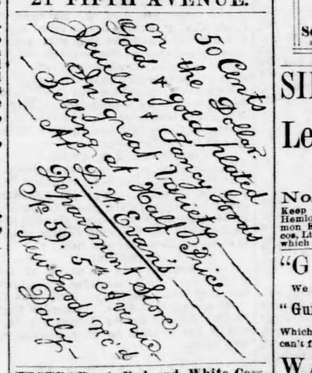
NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.
EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.

Furs, Furs, Furs!
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Respectfully call the attention of their customers and the public to their very extensive stock of ladies, Misses and Children's FURS, embracing every quality and style.
Elegant Seal Skin Sacques,
Elegant Astrachan Sacques,
Elegant Hudson Bay Sable Sets,
Elegant Mink Sable Sets,
Elegant Seal Skin Sets,
Elegant Royal Ermine Sets,
Elegant Black Martin Sets.
Fitch, Squirrel, Alaska, etc., and all the grades of FURS manufactured.
Our Goods are the Very Best, and we guarantee to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices. ROBES, of all kinds. FURS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MUFFLERS in great variety.

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY.
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Attractive Prices.
At $1.00,
6-4 All Wool Plaids
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 12½c., Good Styles Delaines.
At 25c., Heavy Poplin Plaids, an extra bargain.
At 20c., Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
At 30c., Heavy Double Warp Poplins, worth 50c.
At 42c., All-Wool Satine Cloths.
At 50c., All Wool Serge Plaids, suitable for Ladies' Wrappers.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, beautiful styles.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Carpets.
At 25c., Table Drapers, a great bargain.
At 6½c. and 8½c., Colored Dark Prints, an extra bargain.
A Complete Stock of the Latest Novelties in
DRESS GOODS,
Cloaking Velvets,
Velveteens,
Terry Velvets, and
Plushes, all colors.
A large stock of LADIES' SEAMLESS FELT and BALMORAL SKIRTS, PLAID and STRIPED WOOLEN and BROCHE SHAWLS at the lowest prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Largest Assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
Ladies, Men and Boys,
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
Retail Stores of
HORNE & CO.
MEN'S
All Wool Scotch Underwear,
WILL NOT SHRINK.
Scarlet Flannel & Cashmere
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
White All Wool Underwear.
WHITE MERINO
Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes.
SHETLAND AND CLOUDED
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' Shirts and Drawers.
WHITE SHETLAND & CLOUDED,
SEPARATE OR IN FULL SUIT.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers,
EVERY GRADE AND SIZE.
VESTS AT 75c. EACH.
MISSES', CHILDS'
Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers,
FULL LINE AT
LOWEST PRICES.
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and flaish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.



ESTRAY.—A Red and White Cow, the shell of one horn broken. Anyone having information at the Register's Office, Court House, will receive compensation for their trouble. no10:d20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Goods.
MUSICAL CHAIRS,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
Millinery Goods.
Rich Sash Ribbons.
Lace and Embroideries,
Lace Collars and
Handkerchiefs,
Gimps and Fringes.
FURS! FURS!
A choice stock of Ladies', Misses and Children's Fur Capes and Muffs, at low prices.
CHILDREN'S KNIT SETS
Muffs and Capes,
VERY CHEAP.
Hoods, Nubias and Opera Caps,
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT
Attractive Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se28:n70
The Last Chance!
DRAWN
Positively November 23d,
1,003 GIFTS!
Grand Gift Concert
AND
DISTRIBUTION
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
New York Foundling Asylum
AND THE
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ORPHANS' HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.
To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on
Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871
POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.
After the Concert, the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket holders 1003 Gifts, amounting to $200,000.
$2,000 Tickets will be sold at $3.00 each.
Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, Elkton, Md.
Major GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore Md.,
Commissioners.
Hon. JAMES S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Trustee.
REFERENCES—Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. J. S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appelman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.; Updegraff & Sons, Merchants, Hagerstown, Md.; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney Gen'l, Baltimore, Md.; C. P. Abbott, Esq., Agent Standard Life Ins. Co., 20 Post-office avenue, Baltimore, Md.; John H. Fowler, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.
TICKETS and CIRCULARS containing description of Prizes and names of references can be had of P. C. DEVLIN,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au22-6m

CONVERSION
U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds
Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issues, bearing an interest of 6 per cent in coin.
We invite the attention of investors to AVAILABLE HOME SECURITIES which we offer for sale, to yield from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.
nov18

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collection made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS
On Most Favorable Terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 21, 1871.

The money market begins to wear a more favorable appearance for borrowers, though the current rates for paper have given way but slightly. There is, however, more disposition to let out funds by the banks and private money lenders where the securities are of the satisfactory kind.

There is but a limited amount of first-class home stocks offering for sale, and prices, therefore, have been very slightly affected by the unusual demand for money. There is some inquiry for the stocks, but Pittsburg and Allegheny, and parties desiring to sell either of the above named, will find a purchaser at Robinson Brothers, bankers.

There is but little doing in bank stocks. Columbia Oil stock is quiet at about $20 per share. Ormsby Passenger Railway stock was offered to-day at $36 per share, par $25. The Board is said to be doing a fine business, and will soon place its shares in market value, alongside of the older companies.

We have private advices from Cleveland, this afternoon, stating that the vote in favor of the lease of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road to the Penna. Central was largely in the majority. There was no serious opposition made to the lease, and none is anticipated. The New York stock boards adjourned at noon to-day on account of the ceremonies in connection with the Grand Duke Alexis, and, save from private dealings, we have no indications of what effect the consumption of the lease is going to have upon the stock. The private quotations for the stock ranged between 127 and 128, at four o'clock.

The General share list, up to the adjournment of the Board, was firm at a small advance upon yesterday's quotations. Gold weak. Government bonds steady, with no unusual demand.

Hoffman Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1871	113¾	113¾
5-20—1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	114¼	114
" 1867	114¼	114¼
1868	114¼	114¾
10-40s	109½	109¾
Currency 6s	119¾	120
Gold	110¼	110¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	91¾	91¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Erie	39¾	40¾
Reading	103¾	103¾
Lake Shore	88	87¾
Do Scrip	80	81
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	127¾	128
Rock Island	102	102¼
Chicago & N W	69	69¾
Do preferred	85¾	86
St. Paul, Common	55	55
Do. Preferred	78¾	78¾
Wabash	46¾	47
Do. Preferred	80¾	81
Ohio & Mississippi	41¾	41¾
Pacific Mail	47	47
West. Union Telegraph	67¾	68¾
Adams Express	84¾	85
U.S. Express	54¾	55
Wells, Farzo	55¾	55
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.		
Penna. Central	58¾@59	
Reading R. R.	56¾@56¾	
Camden & Amboy	135¾@136	
Lehigh Navigation	36¾@36¾	
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	48¾@48¾	
Central Transportation	40¾@41	
Empire Transportation	51 @52	
Union Transportation	80 @81	
Pittsburgh City 6's	73 @75	
A. V. R. R. 7's	103½@104	
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾@60	
Phila. & Erie	21¾@22¾	

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says: There appeared to be a little more activity in the money market to-day, owing to some increase in the demands of pork packers and grain dealers, but the aggregate demand for bank accommodation is still insufficient to employ all the surplus money, and a number of the banks whose deposits are large would be glad to increase their loans, if satisfactory security was offered. Exchange continues in good supply at par for sales between banks.

The perturbations in the European money markets seem to have, in a great measure, subsided, and the prospect is favorable to a comparatively easy money market all the winter. Capital, both in Europe and America seems to be seeking investment in government bonds, and other similar first-class paying securities, which can easily be turned into cash again. The marked preference for this class of investments, however, shows that there is less confidence on the part of capitalists in the continuance of the present monetary situation, than would appear if they were more willing to launch out into new speculative enterprises in building railroads, opening mines, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1871.

Affairs in financial circles are devoid of special interest, and business is limited in extent. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room adjourned at an early hour, on account of the reception of Alexis. Gold dull and steady at 110¼@110⅜. The rate paid for borrowing was 1-64 to flat, and 1@3 for carrying. Clearances about 42 500,000. Governments quiet and firm. The bond purchases, which ordinarily would have been to-morrow, was made to-day, and the gold sale, which would have been to-day, will be to-morrow. The offerings of bonds amounted to $1,350,000 at from 109.61 to 110.99, awards $1,000,000 at from 110.06 to 110.54. Stocks strong and higher. Lake Shore leading the van, followed by Union Pacific, Ohio and Mississippi, Wabash and Rock Island. In the market closing strong and generally up to the highest point of the day. Government movement ranged from ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent. Money easy at 3@6. Southern State securities were dull this afternoon, and no regular quotations were made in the absence of a second call.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Coupons of 1881, 116¾ do 5's, '62, 113½; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 111¾; do new 114; do '67, 114¼; do '68, 114¾, 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6s, 119¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 97; Tennessee old, 64; do new, 64; Virginia new, none; do old, none; North Carolina old, none; do new, none.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, none; Adams Express, —; Wells-Farzo do, —; American Merchants Union do, —; United States do, 58; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 39¾; Erie pref'd, —; Hudson River, 87¾; Harlem, —; do preferred, —; Reading 113¾; Michigan Central, —; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 125¾; North Western, 81½; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, —; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, none; Wabash 63¾; do preferred, —; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, —; do preferred, —; Chicago and Alton, 116; do preferred, —; Ohio and Mississippi, 42¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, —; Burlington and Quincy, —; Lake Shore 87¾; Illinois Central, 130; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific bonds, —; Union, —.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Prices rule uniform at 15c for Atlantic A brown sheetings; 12½c for H; 12c for L; 11c for Pacific A; 12c for Agawam F; 13c for Continental; 12c for Granitеville E E; 7¾c for Monadnock 9-4 brown sheetings; 33c for 10-4 11½@12½c for American stripes; 11@11½c for Hay maker; 11 for Green Star; 13@15c for Kearsarge sateen and bleached corset jeans; 13½c for Laconia; 12@13½c for Rockport; 19c for Amoskeag bleached muslins; 16½c for Andrascoggin; 15 30c for 8-4; 40c for 9-4, 45c for 10-4; 21c for New York Mills muslins; 28c for Wamsutta; 18½c for Slatersville and 11½c for fancy prints.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 21, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 ots; refined do, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLES—With diminished receipts and a slight improvement in the demand, the market is a shade better, though prices remain unchanged; sales at $1@2 per bbl for common to fair and $2.50@3 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Continues dull and with continued liberal receipts and no improvement in the demand, stocks are accumulating and prices are barely maintained; 50@55 for fair to medium and 60@65 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades and prime to choice roll is selling readily at 34@35. Common and medium butter continues dull.

BEANS—The receipts continue liberal and stocks are accumulating and prices are weak though nominal; $2@2.50 per bushel for common to good and $2.75 for choice navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is active and in demand with regular sales in a jobbing way at $4.25@4.50 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Is scarce and firm, and quotations are given at 9@12 cts per lb, according to quality and condition.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

CIDER—Is unchanged; $5@8 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand at the recent decline; 24½@25½ for standard brands in car load lots.

CHEESE—Steady. Prime New York Goshen, 18@18½; Factory, 16@16½; Dairy, 13@13½.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly confined to small lots, to be quoted in small lots at $2.20@2.25 per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.60@2.70 per bbl; Rosendale, $3; Portland, Onondaga Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@13 for Jersey cultivated, and $10@11 for Sackett's.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, quiet and unchanged; halves, 10@11 cts; mixed, 8@9; quarters, 6@8. Apples—@6@6½ for good southern; 7@8 for prime bright western.

EGGS—Fresh continue very scarce and sell readily at 30@32 cts per dozen.

FLOUR—Red winter wheat flours, $7@7.50 for fair to choice. Minnesota flours are very scarce and in the market grades have considerable difficulty in filling orders; there is considerable *en route* but there is no telling when it will come to hand. We continue to quote this grade at $7.75. Rye Flour $5.50@5.75. These, it should be remembered, are the single barrel quotations.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 74@75 cts; to the trade; usual advance for small lots.

GRAIN—The wheat market continues steady, with a good milling demand, but, notwithstanding the receipts are very light, prices are not quotably higher. Red is held for fair to prime red, and $1.45@1.50 for white. There is rather more inquiry for Oats, and prices are in consequence a shade firmer, though prices are not quotably higher, may be fairly quoted at 45@47, for good mixed to prime white. Rye steady and unchanged; the past have been comparatively light, and this accounts in part for the firmness above noted. New Corn is scarce and wanted, and while the demand is mainly for small lots; by the car load, 55@57, in small lots, 60@60 sales of 600 bushels reported as the quotable range of prices. Corn is dull and unchanged; 67@68. Rye is firmer, and may be quoted at 90@92—it is said that it could be laid down here from the west under 92 or 93, and we are dependent mainly on the west this year for supplies. Barley is also firmer, under a good demand and the advance in Chicago, though, as yet, prices are not quotably higher; 80@85 for fair to prime milling, and 85@90 for malting.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of notice. The situation in regard to coffees is substantially unchanged; advices from the east, particularly from New York, report that under close quotations; the importers are obstinate and refuse to make any further concession, while buyers are still holding off, in anticipation of a decline. Loaf sugar is firmer, and, in the east, from ¼ to ¾ higher on certain grades. Old crop New Orleans Molasses continues very dull; choice new crop at 75@78 cts. Syrups, dull and lower.

SEGARS—Retailed—Standard Havana, 5 A. Principe, 5; Yellow Havana, 4; Penna. Rico Segars—Choice, 11c; Prime, 11; Good, 10c. Cuba Segars, 10@11. Pennarara, 12½@13. Common Havana Segars—Extra 1, Yellow, 11½; C. C. 11c; other grades, 9@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22. Fair, 20@21. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 24@25.

SUGARS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 72. White Honey, 72. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 80. Brune's, 72; other grades, 68@70. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65. New Syrups—Havemeyer's, 75. Simplice, 18. Cassia, 55. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

MUSK—Quoted at 55@62½ cts.

HAY—Sales of fair to fancy prime baled at $23@26 per ton. Sales from country wagons at $20@25.

HOMINY—Our market is almost bare; quoted at $5.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HEMP—Sales at $165 per ton; single rope $200. Scutched, $190@195.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra quoted at 82@85 and No. 2 at 80.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

SEED—Timothy—Market dull at $3.25 by the car load, at $3.50@3.60 per ton. Middlings quoted at $33.00@35.00.

NUTS—Chestnuts unchanged at $3.25@3.50. Walnuts, 60@70 cts. Shellbarks, $1.50@1.75.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common to prime, $2.25@2.75 per bbl. Silver Skins, $3@3.25.

POTATOES—There is a steady demand for prime Peach Blows, with sales at 60 cts, by the car load, and 65@70 cts for small lots, by store. Prime Jersey Sweets, $3.75@4.00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13 cts. Turkeys, 16@18. Live Turkeys, $1.00@1.50 each; live Chickens, 60@80 cts per pair.

PROVISIONS—Stock boards adjourned at noon to-day on account of the receptions ceremonies in connection with the Grand Duke Alexis, and, save from private dealings, we have no indications of what effect the consumption of the lease is going to have upon the stock. The private quotations for the stock ranged between 127 and 128, at four o'clock.

The General share list, up to the adjournment of the Board, was firm at a small advance upon yesterday's quotations. Gold weak. Government bonds steady, with no unusual demand.

Hoffman Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1871	113¾	113¾
5-20—1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	114¼	114
" 1867	114¼	114¼
1868	114¼	114¾
10-40s	109½	109¾
Currency 6s	119¾	120
Gold	110¼	110¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	91¾	91¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Erie	39¾	40¾
Reading	103¾	103¾
Lake Shore	88	87¾
Do Scrip	80	81
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	127¾	128
Rock Island	102	102¼
Chicago & N W	69	69¾
Do preferred	85¾	86
St. Paul, Common	55	55
Do. Preferred	78¾	78¾
Wabash	46¾	47
Do. Preferred	80¾	81
Ohio & Mississippi	41¾	41¾
Pacific Mail	47	47
West. Union Telegraph	67¾	68¾
Adams Express	84¾	85
U.S. Express	54¾	55
Wells, Farzo	55¾	55
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.		
Penna. Central	58¾@59	
Reading R. R.	56¾@56¾	
Camden & Amboy	135¾@136	
Lehigh Navigation	36¾@36¾	
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	48¾@48¾	
Central Transportation	40¾@41	
Empire Transportation	51 @52	
Union Transportation	80 @81	
Pittsburgh City 6's	73 @75	
A. V. R. R. 7's	103½@104	
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾@60	
Phila. & Erie	21¾@22¾	

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says: There appeared to be a little more activity in the money market to-day, owing to some increase in the demands of pork packers and grain dealers, but the aggregate demand for bank accommodation is still insufficient to employ all the surplus money, and a number of the banks whose deposits are large would be glad to increase their loans, if satisfactory security was offered. Exchange continues in good supply at par for sales between banks.

The perturbations in the European money markets seem to have, in a great measure, subsided, and the prospect is favorable to a comparatively easy money market all the winter. Capital, both in Europe and America seems to be seeking investment in government bonds, and other similar first-class paying securities, which can easily be turned into cash again. The marked preference for this class of investments, however, shows that there is less confidence on the part of capitalists in the continuance of the present monetary situation, than would appear if they were more willing to launch out into new speculative enterprises in building railroads, opening mines, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1871.

Affairs in financial circles are devoid of special interest, and business is limited in extent. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room adjourned at an early hour, on account of the reception of Alexis. Gold dull and steady at 110¼@110⅜. The rate paid for borrowing was 1-64 to flat, and 1@3 for carrying. Clearances about 42 500,000. Governments quiet and firm. The bond purchases, which ordinarily would have been to-morrow, was made to-day, and the gold sale, which would have been to-day, will be to-morrow. The offerings of bonds amounted to $1,350,000 at from 109.61 to 110.99, awards $1,000,000 at from 110.06 to 110.54. Stocks strong and higher. Lake Shore leading the van, followed by Union Pacific, Ohio and Mississippi, Wabash and Rock Island. In the market closing strong and generally up to the highest point of the day. Government movement ranged from ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent. Money easy at 3@6. Southern State securities were dull this afternoon, and no regular quotations were made in the absence of a second call.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Coupons of 1881, 116¾ do 5's, '62, 113½; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 111¾; do new 114; do '67, 114¼; do '68, 114¾, 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6s, 119¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 97; Tennessee old, 64; do new, 64; Virginia new, none; do old, none; North Carolina old, none; do new, none.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, none; Adams Express, —; Wells-Farzo do, —; American Merchants Union do, —; United States do, 58; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 39¾; Erie pref'd, —; Hudson River, 87¾; Harlem, —; do preferred, —; Reading 113¾; Michigan Central, —; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 125¾; North Western, 81½; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, —; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, none; Wabash 63¾; do preferred, —; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, —; do preferred, —; Chicago and Alton, 116; do preferred, —; Ohio and Mississippi, 42¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, —; Burlington and Quincy, —; Lake Shore 87¾; Illinois Central, 130; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific bonds, —; Union, —.

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ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 ots; refined do, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾.

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APPLE BUTTER—Continues dull and with continued liberal receipts and no improvement in the demand, stocks are accumulating and prices are barely maintained; 50@55 for fair to medium and 60@65 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades and prime to choice roll is selling readily at 34@35. Common and medium butter continues dull.

BEANS—The receipts continue liberal and stocks are accumulating and prices are weak though nominal; $2@2.50 per bushel for common to good and $2.75 for choice navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is active and in demand with regular sales in a jobbing way at $4.25@4.50 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Is scarce and firm, and quotations are given at 9@12 cts per lb, according to quality and condition.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

CIDER—Is in fair demand at the recent decline; 24½@25½ for standard brands in car load lots.

CHEESE—Steady. Prime New York Goshen, 18@18½; Factory, 16@16½; Dairy, 13@13½.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly confined to small lots, to be quoted in small lots at $2.20@2.25 per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.60@2.70 per bbl; Rosendale, $3; Portland, Onondaga Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common to prime, $2.25@2.75 per bbl. Silver Skins, $3@3.25.

POTATOES—There is a steady demand for prime Peach Blows, with sales at 60 cts, by the car load, and 65@70 cts for small lots, by store. Prime Jersey Sweets, $3.75@4.00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13 cts. Turkeys, 16@18. Live Turkeys, $1.00@1.50 each; live Chickens, 60@80 cts per pair.

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8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 22c. Turpentine 47¾@50c. Pork heavy; mess $12.87½@13.00; prime mess $11.00; mess, February $14.12½@; March $14.35. Beef steady; mess $7.00@11.00; extra $11.00@14.00; hams $16.00@24.00; fierce inactive; mess $16.00 @17.00; India $19.00@20.00. Cut meats steady; hams 9¾@12½c; shoulders 5¼@7¾c; middles steady; long clear 8½@9c; short, December and January 9¾@9¾. Lard steady; No. 1 in prime steam 9½@9¾; prime kettle rendered 9¾@9¾; November and January 9¾@. Butter steady; western 12@30c; State 31@33c. Cheese dull at 11@14c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged; extra spring in shipping demand at $4.00@4.50. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 spring $1.35@, No. 2 $1.23@; winter receipts sold at $1.50@1.51; seller January $1.51@1.51. Corn active but weak and lower; No. 2 mixed 41½@; rejected 40¾@41c; No. 2 mixed seller November and December 41¾@41¾c; seller January 42@42¾c. Rye dull; No. 1 and No. 2 62½@63c; rejected 59@60c. Oats dull; No. 2 28¾c; rejected 26c. Barley steady; fall No 2 62½@63c; seller January. Pork steady; mess $12.40@12.50; seller January $12.50@12.62½; seller February $12.75@12.80; seller March $12.90@13. Lard firm at 8¾c; seller March 8¼@8¾c. Green meats in good request and steady; short rib sides 7¾@7¾c; shoulders 5½@5¾c; short ribs 9@9¼c. Bulk meats active and advanced; in salt 20 or 15 day's, shoulders 4¾c; short rib 6½c. Whisky unchanged at 87c. Eggs active and advanced; 33c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—Tobacco very active; sales 100 hhds; logs $1.75@7.75; low to medium leaf $3@13, fair to good $15@20. Baggage very quiet. Corn firm and quiet; middlings 47½c. Flour firm and tendency upward; extra family $6.25. Grain quiet, firm and unchanged. No prices. Mess pork quiet and firm at $12.50 for new. Bacon small demand on orders and round lots quiet; shoulders 5½c; sides clear 7¾c, sides sc, packed; hams 9¾@10c, firm at 10½@11c. Sugar cured hams: demand good

HOME NEWS.

Remember—The Librettos sold by Barr & Knuckle, No. 72 Sixth street, cost from 15 to 30 cents, and those sold at the opera 50 to 75 cents. Go buy one and read up before going to the opera.

For Thanksgiving.—Choice Mince Meat, prepared by ourselves, expressly for family use, made of the choicest materials in half gallon, one or two gallon stone jars, at
25. J. B. HUBLEY & CO's., 105 Penn Ave.

Still Continues.

The clearance sale of the well known furniture house of C. A. Boucher No 45 Smithfield street, still continues and judging from the many who visit the place daily, the bargains offered must be immense. The stock of furniture on hand must be sold, and as we remarked a few days ago, now is the time to secure bargains.

Pittsburgh City Executive Committee.

A meeting of the City Executive Committee was to have been held at their rooms yesterday afternoon, but a quorum of the members not being present to be in attendance, and hence no business was transacted. Committee adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, when it is hoped that all the members will be present, as business of importance will probably be before them for consideration.

Stole a Coat.

Grace Lee, a graceless negro, who stays in Church alley, when he stays any place, was placed in the lockup last night, being arrested on information charging him with larceny, preferred before Mayor Brush by Henry Flash, a Liberty street clothier. Flash alleges that the accused stole a valuable coat from his store under the Academy of Music. The negro and the coat were both found in the alley mentioned, and the arrest was made as above. A hearing will take place at the Mayor's office this morning. The sweet scented and oleaginous Lee is not altogether unknown to the annals of the lockup.

The Alleged Shoplifter Committed.

Yesterday we noted the arrest of a girl named Kate Gamil, who was accused of stealing some lace from a store on Wylie avenue, Mr. David K. Lewis, the gentleman from whose store the goods were taken, appeared making an information before Mayor Brush, yesterday morning, charging the girl with the larceny of lace valued at $15. About $50 worth of goods of this kind were found in her possession. Mr. A. McCracken, also of Wylie avenue, identified about $10 worth of the lace as having been stolen from his store, and also lodged an information for larceny. The accused has been committed for a hearing.

Hearing in the Confidence Case.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock a hearing was held at the office of the Allegheny Mayor in the case of Wm. Wolf, charged with false pretenses on the oath of Adam Michel. This is the conspiracy case of which mention appeared in our columns a few days since and with which our readers are familiar. Mr. Michel testified to the facts in the case, his evidence being substantially the same as the account of the affair published by us. His testimony was corroborated in part by other witnesses. Mayor Callow, after hearing the evidence concluded to send the case to Court, requiring $1,000 bail of Wolf, which he procured.

Alleged Larceny.

Alderman O'Donnell yesterday entertained the information preferred by Tim Minahan, against John Gallaher, charging him with larceny. The parties work at the Fort Pitt Iron works and live in the 9th ward. According to the story Minahan alleges that he received wages to the amount of $16 60 due him, and that Gallaher stole it out of the pocket of his hat. In a moment of forgetfulness he took off his hat in order to attend some duty, leaving it to oneside, when the theft is said to have been visible to the naked eye of Minahan. He alleges that Gallaher was near by at the time and that he strongly suspected him of being the guilty party, hence the above information. The accused has been arrested and held for a hearing.

Correction.

In yesterday's Gazette we reported a case before Alderman Strain, wherein Mr. Rush Patterson was the defendant, the following letter explains itself fully, and does justice to Mr. Patterson who is known in this community as being an honorable upright business man.

MR. RUSH PATTERSON, DEAR SIR: I request the publication of the proceedings before Alderman Strain, wherein I was prosecutor and you were defendant. I desire to say to the public that I am now well satisfied that you had authority to draw the draft referred to in the case, and that the matter in this matter has been honorably and satisfactorily explained and arranged. J. H. MCKELVEY.

Pittsburgh, NOV. 21, 1871.

Lippincott's Magazine.

We have received from the publishers the December copy of this welcome monthly, and find it fully up to the standard. Among the contents we find a poem by T. Buchanan Read, entitled "Monte Testaccio;" a very readable article called "A Scramble Amongst the Arabs," and a fine exposition of Positivism. The monthly gossip, Foreign Literature notes are as usual excellent.

The Messrs. Lippincott in their prospectus promise an unusually attractive selection for the next volume, among which may be named the powerful and absorbing story from the pen of George Macdonald, L. L. D., and a charming novel entitled "Aytoun" by a talented American Author.

We advise all to subscribe for *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Thanksgiving.

The nation's holiday of thanks is a day appropriated to good dinners, a day when all the luxuries and delicacies of all the seasons burden the "festal board," a day when all climes and all countries are made to pay tribute to American epicureanism. A day when the votary of pleasure expects a special noonday repast, a day when the man of business, usually ignores Half-a-Dollar, and the head of the house with which partakes of this meal, expects to meet his family and friends around a well-filled board.

And here let us say to the "good housewife" that you can meet the full measure of your husband's expectations, by purchasing your fruits, nuts, confections and dainties from the well-known house of John A. Reuter & Co., who has on hand a regular "Thanksgiving" assortment of delicious luxuries. This firm makes a specialty of having the largest and best in the very best the trade can afford. Go early and secure your supplies. See card on first page for particulars.

An Unfortunate Tumble.

Dominick McWilliams was in Ormsby borough last evening, and while there he got on something of a bender. The dividing line between Ormsby and East Birmingham runs along Twenty-seventh street, and at a tavern on one of the Ormsby corners of this and Carson streets, Dominick imbibed freely of the drafts of tanglefoot, becoming hilarious in an unprecedented degree. Officer Hall, of East Birmingham, put in an appearance, coming to the extremest limit of his borough's boundary, but not being a counstable, he had no authority to make the arrest across the line. He bided his time, however, waiting while he leaned against a lamp post, the counterpart of Patterson on a monument smiling at Grief, all the women and children in Ormsby were up while importing the charge of Dominick, who, sober enough to know the officer's position, kept up a noise and racket to which pandemonium could not be likened, and indulged in a tirade of indigestible epithets against the officer. In an unwary moment, however, he ventured too near the border, tripped and fell headlong into East Birmingham and officer Pearce's tender embrace, who, without any red tape proceedings, escorted the gentleman to the lock-up.

List of Letters Held for Postage, Nov. 21.

Anderson, L. G., Niles, O.....3c
Burt, Jas., Patterson N. C.....3c
Byers, Smith, West Elizabeth, Pa.....3c
Black, Alex., Allegheny City, Pa.....3c
Caddy, Elias, Clarion, Pa.....3c
Carter & Dinsmore, Wind Ridge, Pa.....3c
Downs, Chas., Yorkville, Canada.....2c
Dingus, Adolph, Allegheny City, Pa.....3c
Free Press, Kittanning, Pa.....3c
Foster & Galey, Browns Valley, Ind.....3c
Gibson, C. A., Fairland, Ind.....3c
Hall, Thos., Crown Point, Ind.....3c
Herald, Greensburgh, Pa.....3c
Huling, Mary, Harmersville, Pa.....3c
Johnstown Democrat, Johnstown, Pa.....1c
Kleish, Michael, Oshkosh, Wis.....3c
Knowles, H., Caledonia, N. Y.....2c
Laughlin, S. D.....2c
Liston, Brainard, Mansfield, O.....3c
Mahon, Hugh M'Lar, Youngstown, O.....3c
McDowell, Jas. R., Dunbar, Pa.....3c
McCaslin, Robert, Sidney, O.....3c
Mooney, Frank, Mercersville, O.....3c
McLean, Philadelphia, Pa.....3c
O'Conner, James, Baltimore, Md.....3c
Pittsburgh and American, Indiana, Pa.....1c
Quinn, Miss. New York.....1c
Saurmich, E. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.....3c
Stolz, Anna, New Orleans.....3c
Sampson, A. C., Monongahela, Pa.....3c
Shaw, D., McKeesport, Pa.....3c
Tax Collector, Mt. Washington, Pa.....3c
Tax Collector, Mt. Washington, Pa.....3c
The Plumb & Atwood Mfg. Co., New York 3c
Wolcott, A. B., Allegheny, Pa.....3c
Wylie, W. S. Bellefonte, Pa.....3c

A SCREW LOOSE.

Paving Warrants Drawn by East Birmingham Presented for Second Payment.

The powers that be, in the borough of East Birmingham, and in fact the citizens of the borough in general, are just now greatly perplexed and agitated over a matter lately brought to light, which is being investigated, and seems likely to disclose a state of affairs in connection with the public finances—of a feel confident that nothing worse will be brought to light. Before the last meeting of Council we understand that the warrants drawn by the authorities in favor of parties after being paid by the Treasurer of the borough for that official, but passed by him to the Town Clerk without mark or mutilation, and by him placed on file. The warrants are to be having nothing about them to show that they have been paid if allowed to go into the hands of outside parties, but in the hands of the Treasurer, and if presented to the Treasurer for payment it is said that there is nothing to prevent him from making payment of the face.

A day or two since, if we be rightly informed, two warrants for work done on sewers in the borough a number of years since, were presented to the Treasurer and the amount called for on their face, demanded by the parties presenting them. The Treasurer upon looking at his books found that they had been checked off, paid, and therefore declined having them until such time as he should receive instructions from the authorities, prescribing a line of action for him in the premises. About that time the Treasurer's books, together with the warrants on file, have been examined, and it is discovered that the borough is more than $2,000 already paid, are now out and may be presented at any time.

We do not wish to be understood as casting unjust censure or blame on the officer's of the borough. It seems to us that the matter is the result of clerical oversight, and that the warrants referred to have in some unaccountable way gotten into the hands of those outside parties. We hope and feel assured that the matter will be fully explained in due time.

"The Female Seminary at Hollidaysburg is now in a very flourishing state. It is under the excellent management of Rev. Joseph Waugh, A. M., who is assisted by his accomplished wife and an able corps of teachers. The building occupied by the school is one that is more than surpassed; it is a large, four story, stone structure, admirably arranged and tastefully furnished. It stands on an eminence overlooking the city, and commands a beautiful view of the mountainous country surrounding Hollidaysburg. The healthfulness of the location commends it to parents who wish to have their daughters educated under the most favorable influences. The instruction imparted is thorough, and great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils. T. J. C."—*In Banner.*

"ROTHERMEL'S GETTYSBURG."

The Painting in Pittsburgh—A Private View —The Art Association Rooms Thronged —An Evening of Rare Pleasure.

Last evening, the event—expectation of which has caused a ripple of excitement in art circles for many weeks—at last transpired and Rothermel's great painting of a scene at "Gettysburg" was first publicly exhibited in our smoky city. Perhaps it might be well to retract the "publicly," for such was hardly the design of the managers of the Art Association in whose Art room and under whose auspices the painting is exhibited. Like a good mother who delights in showing to a *few particular* friends the elegant trousseau of her darling who is soon to tread the ways of matrimony, these gentlemen equally enthusiastic over their precious charge conceived the very pleasant idea of gathering in a few friends to share with them the happiness of a "first View" before the outside world was admitted to the rare entertainment which had been provided. And so with the aid of the typographical art and a neat chirographer, the elect through dainty billetdoux were requested to attend a private view of the painting on Tuesday evening at the hour of 7½. The gentle summons was duly heeded—nay seems to have been heeded with alacrity. And they came, of the merchants, soldiers and civilians, lawyers and clergymen, literati and representatives of the fairer and ladies in fashionable proportion, all coming in such numbers that the "few" seemed rather to be saving the door was given entrance to the legion, and not less than five hundred persons met in the appearance. With all it was an highly agreeable company, and one which worthily reflected credit upon the culture and refinement and art-taste of the community.

As might be expected in such an assemblage —but which is not always the case—the object which had called them together principally absorbed attention, and as the new comers entered the large hall, and entered the group gathered around the picture. It hung at, and completely occupied the east end of the room. By the measurement, if one who considers it a matter of vital importance to be exact, it is just thirty-two feet long and sixteen feet wide, the large canvass thus required being a special importation from a Parisian loom. The scene is that of the great rebel charge on the afternoon of the third day. Gen. Webb's corps of the army of the Potomac occupied a position behind a low stone wall near the base of Cemetery Hill, protected by the batteries on the hill and by those on "Round Top" off in the background. The position of these troops was the center of the Union lines, and after the battle had gone so discouragingly to the rebels, they resolved to have determined upon a short but "Balaklava charge" to break the Union center. For this purpose they left their cover at the command of their General, Picketts, and crossed a valley a mile in width, all the time being exposed to a raking fire which thinned their ranks fearfully, and just at the stone wall the opposing lines meet in the terrific conflict which continued for about an hour and resulted in the almost complete annihilation of the assailants and brought victory to the Union standard. This is here the battle was won, and the artist has very appropriately seized the moment when the two lines crossed bayonets, to depict the nature of the struggle. In the foreground the wall is seen with the fierce fight going on to the left in Meade and a part of his staff; off in the distance the batteries on Little Round Top are belching forth fire and smoke, away to the right is dimly seen the brick house Lee's headquarters, and in the immediate space is filled up with the fighting columns on either side, some places almost enveloped in smoke, while a "pall hangs a dreamy July haze through which the sun struggles to light up the fearful scene. Such is the outline of the picture, where the artist has contrived to use a thousand distinct figures and each of them a study, irrespective of the grouping of the whole.

The company looked upon the picture quietly, while, to assist their musings, Gen. Daniel Leasure placed the sword and sash of the fight, and dealt in martial reminiscenses, and "showed how fields were won." And then Mr. Rothermel was seen, the patriotic spirit which had inducted the Legislature of our State to secure the services of an artist to perpetuate in enduring colors the heroic deeds of the war, and how long they were deciding before Rothermel was chosen, and of how unhesitatingly they voted the $25,000 for the artist's remuneration; and finally came Gen. Sweitzer, who spoke of imagining the conflict around Gettysburg for two days, when he lost two-thirds of his men before he was moved an inch from the field, which prevented him from taking part in the final shock.

All somehow, though the speeches were instructive enough, and though they perhaps enabled one greatly to understand the scene, it seemed much more accord with the feelings to sit quietly and scan the pictured canvas while the "reverent fancy bears the dim and past for the living half," and it is safe to say practically he but a bit of canvas and paint, yet somehow by a subtle insinuation something of the enthusiasm of the artist enters within the on-looker, and while the shell is there, the roar of the cannon seems to ring in the ears, while the rattle of musketry and the wild cry of the charging, and the ringing defiance of the assaulted, rising above the shrieks of the maimed and dying; and then when the final shock comes and the bayonets clash together, gleaming in the sun, and the battle flags flutter seemingly most joyfully in the breeze, you are not a spectator but an actor—all afire, nerves all strung—foremost in the fight.

"And what do you think of the battle piece, General Leasure?" said we, as the lights were turned down and the picture gradually dissolved out of sight.

"It's a *perfect* representation of a battle as I've seen it, and the best picture of the kind of life in those figures to make Gettysburg again," was the reply.

It is a picture which cannot be appreciated by one view, even though that view be aided by every explanation. It is to be studied with patriotic zeal and love and devotion, for it is the painted epic of Gettysburg.

But the best of feasts must have an end, and the company, about 9 o'clock, began to appreciate this fact and gradually withdrew—the writer of these notes, after an hour's deliberation to look in often again before the picture is taken away. It will be on exhibition during Thanksgiving week, for three weeks, the rooms being open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Visitors will be supplied with tickets, which are to obviate the present crowd and add materially to the understanding of the scene. As a matter of business, the managers of the Art Association say all who hold tickets to remember that none but family and friends of the artist will be passed at the door—that the old tickets being useless now. It is to be seen what recognition Pittsburgh in general will give to a picture which, lasting from last night, cannot but be enthusiastic.

POLITICAL.

First Ward Allegheny—Meeting Last Night.

The Republicans of this ward met last evening at the school house of the purpose of suggesting names to be voted for at the primary election to be held on the afternoon of the first Saturday of December. On motion Mr. Alex. Hanna was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. Allen elected Secretary. The nominations for offices were made as follows:

For Mayor.—Alex. P. Callow, David L. Smith, and George F. Comley.

Select Council.—(One to be nominated.)—Andrew D. Smith, Robert A. Young, Christian Heyer.

Common Council.—(Two to be nominated.) Samuel B. Smith, Henry Irwin, and Wm. F. Holmes.

School Directors.—(3 years.) (Two to be nominated.) Henry Lotz, R. B. Ingham, Robert White, and Dr. John Hamilton. (For one year.) (Two to be nominated.) George Hamilton, Jas. Hamilton, and Wm. Stephens.

Assessor.—J. A. Beers, John Siddons.

Alderman.—John S. Kirkpatrick.

Judge of Election.—A. McFarland, Alex. Hanna, Wm. Dawson.

Inspector of Election.—Alfred Scandrett, David Barker.

Return Inspector.—James Crawford, Wm. H. Graham.

Constable.—(By acclamation.) James Cornelius.

Meeting in the Fourteenth Ward.

Last evening the Republicans of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, held a meeting in the school house, for the purpose of suggesting a list of persons from whom candidates will be chosen at the primary meeting.

There was an unusually large attendance and much interest seemed to be felt in the result.

Mr. Henry Lloyd was called to preside, and Mr. Charles Weis selected as secretary.

The following gentlemen were then named:

Select Council—R. S. Waring.

Common Council—(Four to nominate.) Evan Jones, Charles A. Anderson, S. Beymer, John Fleming, John Gray.

School Directors—(Two to nominate.) W. B. Evans, Joseph D. Jones, Graham Scott, S. H. Baird, D. Hannon, W. R. Morgan.

Judge of Election—William Rees.

Inspector—R. M. Craig.

Return Inspector—John D. Fleming.

Assessor—Lawrence Archer.

Constable—H. Helmers and G. W. Kerns.

The Primary meetings will be held Saturday 25th inst., between the hours of three and seven P. M.

On motion it was decided that all nominations be made from the list named. No additions being made.

The meeting then adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Malicious mischief is the charge upon which Eliza Kelly is to be arraigned before Alderman Butler. Martha Simpson is prosecutor. The parties reside in Montooth's court off Wylie avenue where complainant alleges that the contents of a bucket of water were thrown from a third story window by the accused upon the devoted head of the prosecutor.

Elizabeth Clark appeared at Alderman Lowry's office and then and there said that Benjamin Holden had been guilty of gross disorderly conduct. She alleged that Benjamin had visited the house on Robinson street, and acted in such a manner that she ordered him out, instead of which, he became worse, and when she told him to leave on, he wouldn't. He was arrested and released upon payment of the costs.

Mary Wade, an ex-policeman, but now employed as a same keeper at the White House boarding saloon, was charged before Alderman O'Donnell with assault and battery on the person of Edward Hill, who alleges that the accused gave him a body beating at that place on Saturday evening last. A warrant was issued and Hilger arrested, and, at a hearing, he gave bail for court.

Before the same Alderman another complaint was made in connection with the semi-fiternal Barbero family difficulty. An almost interminable number of suits have already been instituted by the difficulty between the peasant merchant and his wife Julia, fair daughter of sunny Italy. She on this last occasion charges her husband with assault, upon which charge he was arrested and held to bail for court.

Dorothy Bremmel, Elizabeth Long and Martha Jones called on Justice Salisbury and made complaints against their husbands. Dorothy charges her husband George with drunkenness, and abusing her and acting very disorderly about the house. Elizabeth prefers a similar charge against her husband, and Martha charges her husband Joseph with assault and battery. Warrants have been issued in each case.

ORMBSBY COUNCIL.

Ordinance Regulating the Receiving of Small-Pox Cases.

A special meeting of Ormbsby Councils was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Esquire Schurely. Members present: Messrs. Alston, Ango, Sankey, Lutz and Wm. Clurg. Burgess Atkinson in the chair, and Mr. McClurg, secretary.

On motion of Wm. McClurg, an ordinance was passed for the purpose of regulating the receiving of any small-pox cases or other contageous diseases in this borough.

The communication was then read from the P. and O. Railway Company asking for the right of way on Carson street to the eastern line of this borough. On motion, referred to the Street Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

Twenty-third Report of the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny.

As the year 1871 is now drawing to a close, and the campaign for the winter is opening, we send forth to our numerous friends our annual report. The past year has been checquered with pleasure as well as pain to many of our numbers. Our labors were crowned with success in various ways; many poor were relieved, many to whom the future was but a blank, all had assistance and encouragement given them till at last day light was seen in the distance, and many to whom sickness and death came have had sympathy and aid, so that sorrow was mitigated as far as possible. This for the bright side. For ourselves. While our ranks were not thinned by death, still the great reaper has been at work among the home-circle of several of our members. Husbands, fathers and children have fallen beneath his scythe, and yet our brave members, trusting in God for strength came back from those conflicts only the more zealous in doing Christ's work of helping those who moaned.

We have this year to start crippled in a measure by the loss of our President, Mrs. Dr. Trevor, by removal to another sphere of usefulness. With a heart full of Christian love and zeal, her eye single to the glory of God in holding the reins with a firm though gentle hand, she met the numerous demands upon her as President, and it will be very difficult to fill her place. Still we go to our labors not without hope and courage, for the work of saving the poor is God's work, and with His strength and wisdom promised to those who simply ask therefor, we cannot fail in our undertaking.

There have been given out 15,275 bushels of coal, of which 9,610 were from the Brewer Fund; 1,930 barrels of flour; 622 bushels of potatoes; 75 pounds of coffee; 1,200 pounds sugar; 50 pounds of rice; 20 pounds of soap, besides corn meal, molasses, &c., &c., with additions of delicacies for sick and dying. Also a fine line of clothing: 522 yards calico; 173 yards muslin; 646 yards flannel; 98 made-up garments; 68 pair shoes, hats, hoods, stockings, &c., &c., have been donated.

Seventy hundred visits have been paid, 362 families relieved, in which were 109 widows, 250 children and 147 adults. These figures and facts are only a small proportion of those that might be given, but these will suffice to show our past work and future needs. Applications for assistance meet us on every hand and God seems to open doors for those Christian hearts and hands who wish to work or give.

We shall need much and large desires may be fulfilled. We seek not by our appeal to control any other channel of benevolence, for the more any one gives with an unselfish desire for good, the more ability and disposition to give will God grant.

This society has been too long and too well known in the entire community to need any eulogy.

It will suffice to say that we hope to do more this year than ever, and we begin, feeling sure that our needs will be supplied by those to whom we have been a means and to whom application will be made. Let the subject become one of personal interest to every man and woman in our city and vicinity, and the wolf will be driven from the door.

MRS. HENRY H. FORSYTH, Sec.

Nov. 1, 1871.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1870-71.

Mrs. R. D. Thompson, Treasurer. In account with the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny.

DEBTOR.

Nov. 1st.	To balance in treasury	$ 25
"	" Gentlemen's Subscriptions	969 00
"	" Ladies'	387 00
"	" General Donations	235 97
"	" Fees and Fines	9 58
"	" Interest on Mrs. Patterson's Bequest	30 25
"	" Collection First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny	77 07
"	" Collection 2d U. P. Presbyterian Church, Allegheny	50 00
"	" Collection Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny	25 00
"	" Collection Presb. Church, Allegheny	2,940
"	" Collec'n First U. P. Church, Allegheny	48 00
"	" Collec'n 2d U. P. Church, Allegheny	55 33
"	" Collec'n Third U. P. Church, Allegheny	30 00
"	" Collec'n Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny	15 10
"	" Collection 4 U. P. Church, Manchester	14 20
"	" Collection North Avenue Methodist Church	38 40
"	" Collection South Common Methodist Church	14 00
"	" Collection Christian Church	16 00
"	" Collec'n Students Pres. Theological Seminary	6 00
"	" Collec'n Trustees Rafferty Estate	20 00
"	" Collec'n First Earnings, Little boy, Robby Reno	2 10
Total		$2,063 25

CREDITOR.

Nov. 1st.	By cash paid for Dry Goods	$ 329 19
"	" " Shoes	364 60
"	" " Groceries	149 54
"	" " Coal	1,049 75
"	" " out by Managers	107 79
"	" " Sexton	10 00
Total		$2,063 25

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

Court met at the usual hour.

Jacob Barth, of Pittsburgh, on motion of G. W. DeCamp, Esq., was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Hocking valley Bank vs. Barton; Crawford county. Argument concluded by Pettis, Scarlet for defendants in error, and by Derrickson, contra.

Huffman's appeal; Allegheny, O. C. Submitted.

Thomason et. al., vs. Sill; Erie county. Continued.

Bosler vs. Lennett; Crawford county. Judgment of non pros., on settlement by agreement of counsel.

Empire Transportation Company vs. Steel; Forrest county. Argued by J. R. Clark for plaintiff in error, and C. B. Curtis, contra.

Dunham vs. Struthers; Erie county. Argued by James C. Sweeny for plaintiff in error and C. B. Curtis, contra.

Penney vs. Bays; Erie county. Non pros.

Cooper vs. Bundy; Erie county. Continued.

Bunnell vs. Proctor; Crawford county. Argued by Pettis for plaintiff in error and by Derrickson, contra.

Angier vs. Sheffin; Crawford county. Argued by Douglass for plaintiff in error and by Derrickson, contra.

Garrier vs. Fegbaugh; Jefferson. Argued by Gordon for plaintiff in error, and by Jenks, contra.

Cleveland vs. Sterrett; Erie. Argued by Gump for plaintiff in error and by Woodruff, contra.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGES M'KENNAN AND M'CANDLESS.

In this court Judge McKennan delivered an opinion in the case of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. S. Mendelsohn, of Louisiana. This was an application for a preliminary injunction restraining the respondent from infringing on the patent rights of the complainant. The point at issue was whether the complainant's counsel, who held that as the complainant was a resident of Louisiana, the suit could not be brought in that State and not in the Western District of Pennsylvania, and consequently the Circuit Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania could not restrain a citizen of another State. Judge McKennan, in the opinion delivered this morning, held that the point had already been established by previous decisions, and that as the infringement had not been denied the complainants were entitled to a preliminary injunction. On the question of jurisdiction he held that the power of the Circuit Court was not restricted by the fact that the defendant resided in another district, and that the Court has power to afford such measures of protection to the plaintiffs rights as it is competent to afford in the case, of the subject matter of which it has jurisdiction, and in which the parties are before it by the due service of process. The injunction was accordingly awarded.

Mr. George W. Guthrie, on motion of Col. J. K. Kerr was admitted to practice in this Court.

No new cases were taken up.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In the case of Hahn vs. Kurtz, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $132. In the case of Jones vs. Haid, the jury found for plaintiff for costs.

The first case taken up before Judge Stowe was that of J. B. Dewees, surviving partner of firm of Williams, Black & Co. This was an action on an agreement to recover amount alleged to be due. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,063 25.

The case of A. B. Wolff vs. J. M. Carson & Co. This was an action to recover the price of one hundred and thirty-two bushels of barley sold to agent of the defendants and delivered to them by plaintiff, who is a farmer residing near Beaver county. The defendants allege that the barley was not what they were represented, and that they notified Wolff that it was bad, and was subject to his order as they would not receive it.

The case of Charles Ruty & Co., vs. the People's Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, was taken up before Judge Collier, and is still on trial.

Trial List for Wednesday.

No. 17. Hoerr vs. Blumenschein.
26. McKee vs. Bidwell.
43. Coates et ux. vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co.
44. Edmonds vs. McCauley.
45. Kuhn vs. National Bank vs. Schoonmaker & Son.
46. Schoenberger vs. Mulholland et al.
54. Barnes vs. Caldwell.
39. Broun vs. Wormcastle et al.
57. Gaskill vs. Hoevler, Sheriff, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of McCabe vs. Burns and Stevenson—suit about some oil transactions—engaged the attention of this court during its session yesterday.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 119. Spendio vs. Spendio.
185. Liebelt vs. Graham, et al.
186. Rieder vs. McLangston & Son.
187. Rieder vs. McCabe.
191. The Mayor, Aldermen and city of Allegheny vs. Williams & Co.
195. Leiwerth et al. vs. Kratz.
196. Fleming vs. Campbell, et al.
200. Schott. et vex. vs. Weis.

What They Say.

This is how the Philadelphia *Ledger* blends facts and fiction in speaking of Pittsburgh:

"The Ohio river, for some time past, has been very low, and the people of the Pittsburgh and Monongahela valleys have been deprived of their customary supplies of Pittsburgh coal. The Pittsburgh Journal a week ago, stated that over ten millions of bushels of coal were afloat on the Monongahela at that port, waiting for a rise, and from some boats with the cargoes had been waiting for six months. At least sixty coal mines, it is stated, are worked near Pittsburgh and Monongahela city, and employ in busy times eight thousand men, more than three-fourth of whom were thrown out of work, and deprived of the unequalled state of the Ohio. In addition to this, at least one hundred towboats, employing from eight to ten men each, were tied to the wharves without having had steam in their boilers for months. Country traders were driven to other markets, having transportation facilities of transportation, and the manufacturers were obliged to obtain their supplies of raw material by railroad, at such increased rates of freight as to seriously affect their profits. In this state of affairs, the people of Pittsburgh assembled en masse on the levee and hearing that the nearest destructive of the Ohio to a depth of eight feet, nine inches, and that the river was raising to a tivity upon the hitherto deserted wharves of Pittsburgh, are graphically described by the journals of that city. On Saturday morning posited were the coal barges, and down their wagons were constantly rolling. Steamboating, while many stevedores were hard at work engagement, deck-hands and "roustabouts," and the wharves once more exhibited the bustle for which Pittsburgh is celebrated. It may here be explained that "deck-hands" are the men who distribute the freight to the proper places on the boat, and also unload the cargo at the port of delivery. The "roustabouts" are the hard workers, who heave on the ropes, and are subject to the severest of labor."

GRAND SLEEPING COACHES.

Woodruff's Improved Patent—Great Novelty—Immense Saving in Dead Weight, &c.

In no other nation are such luxurious accommodations provided for the traveling public as we have in the United States. The inventive genius of our mechanics and artisans is continually exercised with the view of introducing some new improvement in our ordinary passenger and sleeping coaches. Twenty years ago our people were perfectly contented with a seat in a crowded car, in which, during the night, they had to fold themselves double in order to enjoy a nap, after waking from which their necks were twisted, the head lay on one shoulder and their whole physical organism felt as if it had been run through a thrashing machine. Such an uncomfortable mode of traveling could not be thought of or tolerated for a moment now. We must have well appointed dormitories in which to repose during the night, and spacious parlors and eating rooms in which to lounge or promenade during the day.

Last week we had the pleasure of examining two new sleeping coaches lying at the Union Depot, in this city, and named respectively "Lady Washington" and "Lady Franklin." It is claimed for these rolling palaces that they are superior in many respects to anything of the kind ever before introduced. In external appearance they differ from any other railroad coach we have ever seen. Their deck and "clarence" shaped ends give them rather a novel appearance, and they do not seem to be as long as the ordinary passenger or sleeping coach, but in this respect they are up to the standard. The

PLATFORM

on either end is surrounded by an iron paling and is in much in the same style as that on the Presidents' or Directors' car. Here passengers can sit on a pleasant day and enjoy a view of the scenery through which they sweep.

At either end of the car there is a rotunda shaped

VESTIBULE.

the dome of which is most beautifully and artistically frescoed in oil. Here there is sitting room for some six or eight persons, and as each end of the car is semi-circular in form, and is furnished with large windows a full view is afforded of the surrounding country, which the passenger can have without changing his position. Here is a wash stand the shape of which is made to conform to that of the vestibule. The rotunda is lighted by a pear-shaped lamp which is suspended from the center of the dome.

The

INSIDE

of the car is finished with beautiful black walnut, and the upholstering is in perfect keeping with its surroundings. The floor is covered with scarlet plush, and the floor with the richest Brussels carpet. There are twelve private rooms in the coach. Each room has a large window in the centre, besides a small one opposite each seat. The vestibule and main saloon are well lighted both night and day. All the bedding is secreted and carried beneath the seats. The upper berths are not thrown to the top of the car, but stowed away also beneath the seats, thus preventing the much from being seen by passers-by, and at the same time an unobstructed view through its whole length. When the beds are turned down for the night the upper berth is not perceptibly inferior to the lower. The beds are easily made; indeed, as if by magic, the whole of the bedding, and a large amount of beautiful "billiard" cloth, and are richly figured.

There is nothing very elaborate or costly in the finish of the cars, they have been constructed more with a view to comfort and convenience, and in this respect the inventor has succeeded admirably. They were built at Wilmington, Delaware, under the supervision of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor, to whom they may be classed among the pioneers of sleeping coach building. His first "palace car," which was built some twelve years ago at the shops of P. F. W. & C. R. W., in Allegheny City, commanded the highest admiration of railroad men and skilful mechanics, and believe the recent effort is an improvement even on that, although the style differs materially. Each of the cars will seat sixty persons, and we are informed, about sixteen thousand dollars were the cost of each car, to be placed on some road, the name of which we did not learn.

WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR THEM,

is, that these cars are especially suited for day or night. They are airy and well lighted, and are as strong as any passenger car that is built. They are lighter than the ordinary cars of the same kind. It is claimed that, owing to the mode of their construction there is a saving in dead weight of from six to eight tons. With four wheeled trucks they can be built on this plan to weigh not over twenty tons, and yet combine all the strength, all the essential requisites of a first-class sleeping coach, and be as strong as any ordinary passenger car. As the upper berths are secreted beneath the seats, the cars are not top heavy, and the center of gravity is known between the wheels, thus insuring greater safety, as they are not so likely to upset while in motion.

We have a good friend Mr. Woodruff on his success. He has ever appreciated the power of the press and the efficacy of printer's ink, and deserves well at the hands of journalists. We may add here that he has recently organized a Company under the name and style of the "Woodruff Sleeping Car Factor Coach Company," of which he is President. The office of the Company, for the present, is located at 824 Walnut street, Philadelphia, where railroad officials and others interested in the matter of sleeping and parlor coaches can address inquiries. The Company are now prepared to stock and operate roads with the Woodruff Improved Sleeping and Parlor coaches.

As stated in our columns yesterday, the application for a preliminary injunction made by the Pullman Company, in the Circuit Court of the United States, to restrain Woodruff from using his new and improved patent, as applied in the construction of the coaches above described, and which came up for a hearing before Judge McKennan on Monday last, was withdrawn by plaintiff's counsel, who declared as a great triumph for the Woodruff patents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—Last night Flotow's comic opera of *Martha* was produced at the Pittsburgh Opera House, as it has never been before in Pittsburgh. The scenery was appropriate and well managed, the costumes were handsome and varied, the orchestra, under the nervous *baton* of Mr. Carl Rosa, was admirably handled and the choruses generally excellent. In favor of Madame Parepa Rosa's first appearance this season, the house was thronged with a superb audience, composed of the elegant and the critical of our people. Every seat in the orchestra and circle was occupied, and, so far as we are able to judge, the balcony was equally crowded, while the foyer and lobbies were well filled with standers, not one of whom, we dare aver, went away dissatisfied. In short, the opera and the audience were worthy of each other. Parepa, as Lady Harriet, was superb; although naturally, better fitted for the higher roles of the lyric drama or opera, she adapted herself, without apparent effort, to the lighter roic of Martha, and in the first scene, it was at once apparent that her wonderful, thrilling voice could not be out of place, but must be well known and familiar with this artist's genius and her rendition of this part. Of course she applause which she was compelled to accord to her can sing, "The Last Rose of Summer," nor was the development of the plot allowed to proceed until she had repeated that exquisite ballad. The good night quartette in which she, Mrs. Seguin as Nancy was very good, although it not to our mind, so well adapted, as is the role of Lazarillo, for showing off all the capabilities of her rare contralto voice. However in the quintette "Why My Soul" and the merry "Huntress Fair," which immediately followed it she was well earned the long and loud applause which followed. As for Mr. Castle, he must be weary of much praise, but his voice gives no opportunity for any other comment, however, refreshing he might find a little adverse criticism. In the concerted pieces last night it blended deliciously with the others, while he sang, "How so fair" in a manner which did credit even to his reputation, so that he was forced, with evident reluctance on his part, to repeat it. In the duett, in which he sings "Lost, proscribed, a friendless pilgrim," and Mr. Campbell, as Plunkett, "We have never learnt his art," and there was an opportunity for the most captious critic to suspend his judgment and yield to pure enjoyment. And it was in the duetts and quartettes that Mr. Campbell most distinguished himself last night for with the exception of the drinking song in the third act, the pieces in which he appeared were few, but that one exception made his friends, the whole audience, regret that it was a solitary exception. Mr. Seguin as Plunkett was buffo, and played the small part of Tristan very effectively. It is very rarely that we can speak with such unqualified praise of the whole performance, but there was really no fault to find. The chorus, so often the weak point, was well drilled, and sang with much spirit and rendered "Maidens bright and fair" and the chorus at the end of the third act, in a manner which it would be dif